WESTERN LUMINARY.

A. T. SKILLMAN, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. A FAMILY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. T. T. & W. D. SKILLMAN, PRINTERS.

Vol. X.—No. 48. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1834. Whole No. 514.

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TERMS.

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Appeal of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The following interesting debate, on the subject of the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, commenced in the General Assembly on Monday, the 19th inst. We copy from the New York Observer.

The assembly then proceeded to hear the second Presbytery of Philadelphia in support of their complaint and appeal from the decision of synod.

Dr. Ely, in opening the matter in behalf of the Presbytery, gave a brief history of the case. He stated that several years since the Rev. Albert Barnes, while settled in New-Jersey, and connected with the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, preached and published a sermon on "the way of salvation." Soon after the publication of this sermon, Mr. Barnes was called to take the pastoral charge of a church in Philadelphia. When the question of forwarding the call came before the Presbytery of Philadelphia, the sermon was objected to as containing heresy. This gave rise to discussion and much contention, and the matter was finally brought before the General Assembly of 1831, on a complaint by the minority against the majority of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The character of this dissension was such that in deciding on this complaint it was among other things "resolved, that it will be expedient as soon as the regular steps can be taken, to divide the Presbytery in such way as will be best calculated to promote the peace of the ministers and churches belonging to the Presbytery." The Synod of Philadelphia in Oct. 1831, having met at Baltimore refused to allow of such a division as was judged expedient by the assembly; and indeed they declined any division, when it was solicited of them by the majority and the minority then belonging to the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

To the assembly of 1832 the minority of the Synod complained against the majority for not granting such a division as the assembly of 1831 had judged expedient; and they prayed that their complaint might be issued in the formation of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. This complaint was sustained, and issued in such a formation as the complainants desired. In thus settling a difficulty brought up to them by complaint, the assembly exercised its constitutional power "of superintending the concerns of the whole church,"—"of suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations,"—and of "promoting charity, truth and holiness, through all the churches under their care." The assembly in this matter acted, moreover, agreeably to the uniform practice of this supreme judicatory ever since its organization.

Having passed an act for the constitution of the 2d Presbytery, as the most suitable mode of redressing the grievances complained of, the assembly of 1832 "Resolved, That said 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia is hereby declared to belong to the Synod of Philadelphia, and is attached to the same as an integral part thereof."

The Synod of Philadelphia being met at Lewistown, Pa. on the following October, 1832, undertook to nullify this proceeding of the General Assembly, by declaring it unconstitutional, and by refusing its members any place in the Synod, unless they would renounce their own Presbyterial existence, and the authority by which it was originated.

Of this rejection of the Second Presbytery and nullification of the act of the assembly, the Presbytery complained to the assembly of 1833; which appointed a Committee to mediate between the presbytery and its opposers. On the report of this committee, the consideration of all complaints in relation to the formation of the second presbytery was indefinitely postponed.

Here it was fondly hoped that our difficulties would cease: and that we would thenceforth be allowed peacefully to enjoy all the privileges which appertain to our judicatory in common with all co-ordinate presbyteries. This reasonable hope has been disappointed. Two of our ministers and one elder were present in the meeting of the synod at Columbia on the 31st of October, and on the 1st of November, and were not allowed the right of sitting and acting as members. On the 2d of November, the synod adopted the following minute and resolutions, viz:

"Whereas, the Report of the Committee appointed by the last Assembly, to whom was referred the complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, was founded in the apprehension of that Presbytery and of the Committee, that said Presbytery would be received by this Synod at its present meeting as a constituent member:

Therefore, *Resolved* 1. That while this Synod reprobate and condemn both the principle on which the Presbytery of Philadelphia was divided. and also the exercise of unwarrantable authority by the Assembly in dividing the Presbytery; and while the Synod expressly forbid any act of theirs in this matter, to be considered as sanctioniong either the principle or the act above alluded to and condemned, yet regarding the peculiar circumstances of this case, and with the above declarations of Synod, the Synod do hereby receive the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia as a constituent member of this body.

2. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of the right of Synod to divide and unite Presbyteries this Synod do hereby unite the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and ordain the two Presbyteries thus united to be known as the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

3. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of the same prerogative, the Synod do hereby divide the said Presbytery of Philadelphia by the line of Market street in the city of Philadelphia, extending as far east as may be necessary, and west to the Schuylkill to the extremity of the Presbytery; and that the ministers and churches south of said line be known as the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and those of the north side be known as the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia.

4. *Resolved*, That the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, meet in the Central Church in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at eleven o'clock, A. M.; and that the Rev. Dr. Neill, or in case of his absence, the Rev. Dr. McDowell, preach the sermon, and preside until a Moderator be chosen.

5. *Resolved*, That the licentiates and candidates which formerly belonged to these Presbyteries respectively, belong to them as now constituted."*

From so much of the above recited decision as was designed to unite the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, with the Presbytery of Philadelphia; and take from our care any of the candidates, licentiates, ministers, and churches belonging to the same, we APPEAL to the General Assembly.†

Dr. Ely then proceeded to show that the act of Synod from which the Presbytery appeals is unconstitutional. That the General Assembly has a constitutional right to form a presbytery, he said, had been fully shown—by Col. Lumpkin and the Hon. Jonas Platt, in their speeches before the assembly on a former occasion. It is a fundamental doctrine in the constitution of the Presbyterian church that the church is one, and that government is to be exercised by the Presbytery. The General Assembly is the Presbytery of the whole church. When an appellant comes before the Assembly he comes before the whole church. If the Assembly, in an appeal of this kind, can do nothing more than refer it back to Synod with advice, and the Synod may refuse obedience, then the assembly is a powerless body. That the assembly had the power of deciding, and deciding finally, in all cases of appeal, is clear from the book. The book *specifies* the power of constituting Synods, because this was an orignal power, but it was not necessary in the case of Presbyteries, as this is included in the power of general supervision.

The power of general supervision and control necessarily implies the power finally to settle all matters of complaint and appeal brought up from inferior courts, including of course the formation and division of presbyteries.

In confirmation of this reasoning Dr. E. then proceeded to show that the General Assembly had in fact repeatedly exercised the right of dividing presbyteries. In 1794, this very Synod of Philadelphia requested the General Assembly to divide the Presbytery of Carlisle, and it was done. This proved clearly that both the Synod and the Assembly believed that the Assembly possessed this power. The Presbytery of Albany in 1802 made a similar application which was granted. Dr. Ely also showed from the records of the assembly that there were other instances in which this power of forming new presbyteries had been exercised, and if the General Assembly had the power in these cases, they had also the power to constitute a presbytery of picked men: of such persons as Dr. Skinner, Mr. Patterson, and the other men with whom he had the honor of co-operating.

Dr. Ely was followed by Mr. PATTERSON, who gave a detailed statement of the difficulties which had long existed in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and which called for the erection of a new presbytery. In ordinary cases it was admitted on all hands, that synods were to divide presbyteries. The assembly did not claim original but appellant jurisdiction and to appellant jurisdiction he maintained that they had a clear right by the constitution. He also maintained that the power of minor courts to nullify the acts of those that were higher would be the destruction of all government.

Mr. STOUT, an elder, appeared on behalf of presbytery. He regarded the question as one of vast importance to the Presbyterian church, and believed that many evils would arise if the synod were sustained in their act. He hoped the three presbyteries would be sustained.

Mr. BARNES said he would not detain the assembly long because he had little to say, and because he regarded the question as rather a question between the assembly and the synod than between the assembly and the presbytery.

It should be remembered, he said, that there were two parties in the synod of Philadelphia. That body were far from being unanimous. Of 170 members, only 59 were present, when these resolutions were passed, and of the 59, twenty voted against them.

Two questions were now before the assembly: 1st. Had the synod a right to do what they did? and 2d. If they had the right, was it expedient?

The attention of the whole church had been directed to this subject before the assembly were called to act upon it; and it should be borne in mind that the whole church, represented in assembly, did, after mature deliberation, decide upon the precise point before us. The question then arises, What has the synod done? Have they complied with the wishes and injunctions of the assembly? They have not. They first blot as far as possible from their records the doings of this body. This was not accidental and undesigned. Listen to the language of the act: "*Resolved*, That while the synod reprobate and condemn the principle," i. e. the *principle acted upon by the assembly*. They then go on to charge the assembly with assuming "unwarrantable authority," and then "expressly forbid that any act of theirs should be considered as sanctioning either the principle or the act" of the assembly. Has a synod the right to proceed in this manner! Does the clause in the constitution upon which they build their exclusive right sustain them in this?

The question is not whether synods can erect presbyteries. This is conceded. But can they review and rejudge an act fairly and naturally settled by the general assembly! They did in *form* recognise the act of assembly, but it was *only in form*. The resolutions followed each other as fast as the votes could be taken. I applied for admission and was refused. Another member from this presbytery was permitted to offer his excuse for his late attendance, but this was not permitted to me. Shall a synod 100 miles from a presbytery receive and then in the same moment destroy, without giving the presbytery a hearing or even a notification!

"I might remark," said Mr. B. "upon the irregularity of this act, but I proceed to inquire concerning its *expediency*. No new circumstances had occurred to render a re-hearing and re-modeling necessary. It was the same question that came up at Baltimore and Lewistown, the same that two successive assemblies had settled. It may be said that it was done for the sake of peace. But peace *where* and *with whom*? They were just as unable to act together now as formerly. The same contentions would arise that had before arisen, and made the heart of piety bleed. We therefore hope for a continued existence in the form in which the assembly two years since in their kindness constituted us, and we trust that we have done nothing to forfeit our claim to this privilege."

Mr. WINCHESTER, in behalf of the synod, said he had consented to *aid* synod, but did not expect the whole work was to devolve upon the committee.

He wished to explain why but one clerical and one lay delegate were sent up to the Assembly from the Philadelphia Presbytery. It was a measure of peace. The Presbytery waived their right in this case, and did not wish the subject in controversy to be brought up by a preliminary question.

He maintained that over the case, in its present form, the assembly had no jurisdiction, and should dismiss it as irrelevant. Appeal could be taken only from a *judicial* decision. But here the proceedings had been wholly legislative, and could be considered in no other light. There were no parties, no testimony, no sentence in the proper sense of these terms. The Presbytery had not been arraigned by synod and could not therefore come up here as a party in an appeal. The first act in the series passed by synod was the recognition of the second presbytery. This surely was not a judicial decision. Then, this second presbytery was amalgamated and divided—purely legislative acts, and in accordance with the constitution; as was the whole proceeding. The Presbytery complain of want of notice. But some of their members were present and one took his seat in synod; their documents too show that they had notice.

The right of Synod to do this act is contested, and their act is said therefore to be void. Now some acts are void and others are voidable. If the Synod had the right, their act is not void. If this house can annul it, it is then voidable. We maintain the right; and maintain at the same time, that the right is the right of *legislation*, in which case our constitution provides for no appeal. The rules in the case of appeal cannot apply to a case of this description.

It is said this a hard case, and it is asked, Is there no way of redress! There is a way, and (I would speak it with reverence) it is like the way of salvation, a way which secures the interests of the party aggrieved, and at the same time secures the principles of the constitution. The case may come up properly by examination of records. The object of the examination as specified in the constitution is similar to that brought forward in the complaint.

But why is the form of complaint and appeal preferred! He imputed no improper motives, but plainly there are advantages to be gained in this way. The whole synod are thus thrown out of the house; and if this is allowed, what synod is safe! Any dissatisfied person may appeal,—legislative proceedings may be reversed, while the synod most interested and best acquainted with the case, are now allowed to vote on the final decision of the question. Under the apprehension of such proceedings, synods will decline making decisions, but will adopt the mode of sending up by reference, that they may secure their seats, and right to vote. If this method continue of bringing up legislative business by appeals, the action of synods and presbyteries will be paralized, and the constitution destroyed. This house should no longer receive and sanction appeals from the doings of lower courts as judicial, where there are no parties, no testimony, no trial, and no sentence.

The question argued here yesterday was whether the assembly had a right to constitute presbyteries. That was not the question at issue, but whether the *synod*, in the circumstances before us, had a right to do it. He maintained that they had, and that no act could be pointed out depriving them of this power. It was said, the assembly had decided upon the question again and again. They have done it only once. At first the assembly only recommended the division of the Presbytery, leaving the synod to act; this was a different thing from commanding them. Last year the assembly settled the matter by compromise. Was a compromise a decision? Was it not rather the waiving of a decision?

Mr. W. then adverted to the principle upon which the division of presbytery had been made. It was called elective affinity. It did not need a chemist to tell the meaning of this phrase in ecclesiastical affairs. It can refer only to doctrine, ecclesiastical polity, or personal attachment. We were told yesterday, that it refers to doctrinal differences, and we must take gentlemen at their word. Is it competent then for the assembly to divide a presbytery on this principle? Is it competent for them to say, some of you hold to the confession of faith, and some do not; and we will divide you accordingly! Shall a principle be thus adopted which will divide the whole church! Divisions were comparatively unknown until the assembly thus proclaimed them, and by their act perpetuated them, arraying party against party,—*for the sake of making peace!* If it is determined to divide the church, it would be better to begin with the general assembly, and not cut off limb after limb, leaving the mangled members in constant collision with each other.

Much had been said concerning the power of General Assemblies; it might be proper to notice that subject. It has been affirmed that the General Assembly is the supreme judicatory, and has therefore all the powers of inferior courts. This would be true if all power emanated from it; but the assembly is a delegated body, a mere creature of the presbyteries, with specified powers. Can the assembly alter the constitution? Not a letter of it. No body but the presbyteries can do this. To them belongs the highest power—the power to change the constitution. They, and they only can annihilate the assembly, by altering the constitution. The arguments urged prove too much; that all powers of the lower courts might be taken away by the assembly. This would be consolidation with a vengeance. We had brought this case before the assembly to show them that it is out of character for them to divide presbyteries, which synod may again unite. If the assembly have the right the synod have not. It is absurd to suppose the assembly and the synod could do and undo the same thing perpetually. It was not disputed that the synods had a right of erecting presbyteries; and for wise reasons, for each synod knows best how to constitute its own presbyteries; they derive this right not from the assembly but from the presbyteries, nor can the assembly deprive them of it by inferences and constructions.

Mr. W. said further as to the power of the assembly to divide presbyteries, it was contended that the assembly must have the requisite power to issue a cause or carry an act into execution. They had a right to use all lawful means, no more; no investment could clothe them with unlawful power.

The act in question was done in the General Assembly on the ground of a complaint. But the operation of a complaint is to place a subject where it was before. But here no act had been committed as the ground of complaint, so that there was nothing to undo. To the complaint was attached a petition. These were carefully kept together that thus the whole synod might be kept out of the house. In the operation of the act constituting the elective affinity presbytery, the pastor of a church may be attached to one presbytery and his church to another. Such a case actually exists in this city, and what body, should it become necessary, can dismiss this pastor from his charge? Such is the predicament in which the assembly have placed themselves.

Mr. W. proceeded to examine the cases cited by Dr. Ely, in which the assembly had divided presbyteries and to show the irrelevancy to the argument. The division of the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1794, was done by *request* of synod, and the churches comprised in the proposed presbytery belonged to different synods; so that the action of the assembly was not only constitutional but indispensable. So it was in the application from Albany and Chenango, and whether Dr. Ely knew it or not, this case made nothing in favor of his cause but against it. The case of Oneida was imperfectly stated—the facts were not given, and therefore it cannot be urged in support of the argument. But waiving all these objections, and granting fully the right of the assembly to constiute presbyteries, has not the Synod also the right? The two points at issue were correctly stated by Mr. Barnes, and were the only points presented by the appellants bearing directly upon the subject. Have the synod a right? and was it expedient to exercise this right? This is a plain case and easily disposed of. To make new presbyteries, and to unite and divide those erected, by whomsoever created, are powers guaranteed to Synods, by the constitution. Can sacred, delegated rights be taken away, and that by mere inference! Who can take these powers away! Not surely the General Assembly, for it never gave them. The act of assembly putting the newly constituted presbytery under the care of synod implied all that was claimed.

But to the complaint. The presbytery contend that the act of the synod is void. They say it was only an *attempt*, and speak of what was *meant, intended*. Are *motives*, then, the subject of grave appeal. But the *fact* that they *appeal*, proves there was an *act*, something *done*. As a separate presbytery they have ordained and installed and cut off the heads of elders as we might suppose a dead presbytery only would do, and then come and ask us whether they are dead or alive. Before we have time to decide, they ask us to go and see them orlain a missionary. These things they will doubtless plead before us and thus make their own rashness an argument for their continued existence.

They say they were never in the synod, and therefore not under its control, but by their own showing they have been members of synod for two years. They had been in synod for some time, a time sufficient to perceive the evils which required a remedy. We have heard much of nullification, but nullification is rebellion against acknowledged authority, and this belongs to them. For they have both acknowledged and rebelled against the authority of synod.

They say that in the act of synod they were not consulted. But was the Presbytery of Philadelphia consulted when the act was done by the assembly? It is certainly proper that there should be consultation in ordinary cases, but when by their published acts their views are well known, there is no occasion for such consultation, and no favorable results could folbw from it.

It has also been affirmed that there was a refusal to divide them in any way. But their demand has ever been for division in a particular way, by elective affinity, and they have intimated that unless this is granted they will renounce the authority of this assembly. This is bringing an extraneous influence calculated to bias improperly the minds of this house.

He was sorry to hear in the complaint the language of congratulation to the synodical second presbytery on their happy riddance from men whose society it was impossible to bear. It is greatly to be regretted that efforts should continue to be made to cast odium upon that presbytery.—a presbytery, the members of which can appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of their motives. They have, no doubt, in times of excitement erred, and they have wept over it, and desired to retrace their steps. This act was proposed as a measure for the promotion of peace—a measure in which it was hoped all parties could meet. It was indeed opposed to the principle of elective affinity, and it is believed that the church generally are beginning to see the adoption of this principle will distract and destroy the church. He hoped the assembly would weigh this whole subject with candor, and that all party spirit might be laid aside. This did not influence synod as the votes recorded there would show. The act done here, would be a solemn act, it would go on in its influence for good or for evil, many ages in the church of Christ, and in its consequences into eternity.

Mr. BRADFORD, on behalf of the synod, remarked, that as the argument of his colleague, Mr. Winchester, had been so extensive, and able, exhibiting all the parts of the case in luminous order, and with great legal accuracy and precision, his remarks would and ought to be brief. At the time the synod decided to do the act complained of, he was a member, and took his seat immediately after the decision. In expressing the opinion he did at that time of the General Assembly to create the Second Presbytery, he was under the impression that the assembly had the matter regularly before them as a court of the last resort, and this impression he derived from hearing the able and talented argument of Col. Lumpkin, in the year 1832. But when he was informed afterwards, by a member of synod, that that body had passed no act, but merely declined to divide the Presbytery of Philadelphia, because the members could not agree among themselves as to the best line of division, the case was entirely changed, for he had yet to learn how an appeal or complaint would lie to the assembly, when there was no act, sentence or decision in the case. But if he had retained his former opinion when he entered on the discussion, it would have been entirely changed by the arguments of the gentlemen who have endeavored to show that the assembly had the power. Truth is oftimes made manifest by attempts to support error.

He remarked that the question now before the court was, in his opinion, clear of that point. It is admitted that the presbytery had been created, and made a constituent member of the synod, and as such the synod had acted in relation to it; but was this presbytery possessed of any other or greater powers, rights or privileges, than any of the other presbyteries belonging to that synod? The assembly, by their creative act, did what the synod in their opinion ought to have done, but which they declined or refused to do. The synod had therefore the same power over this presbytery as over any of the numerous presbyteries belonging to it. They therefore exercised their power of uniting it to another; and then setting off a new presbytery, called the Second Presbytery, embracing all the churches lying north of Market street. The power of synod is undoubted, and is admitted; but its application is contested. What reasons the synod had for this act, belongs to them, in the exercise of their legislative power. Like the act of a legislature in creating a new county, by taking parts of several adjoining counties, it is dependent on the will of the members as expressed by their votes. No notice to the members of this presbytery is required by the constitution of our church, before synod can pass such an act; and if the act be constitutional, the parties complaining must be bound by it, so far as the case now before the court presents the subject. Its expediency may be inquired of, by the principle of general review, but in that case, the assembly can only send the matter back for further consideration, if they differ from the synod in the matter of expediency. The frame of our government is well constructed, and calculated to maintain peace and order among the churches. The analogy attempted to be introduced between the system of our civil polity and our ecclesiastical frame of government, was not correct. We have no independent states, and there is no pretext for the notion of state rights. The synods create and destroy presbyteries at pleasure, and the assembly has power to erect new synods, when they deem it right. The truth in relation to this point is this: The Presbyterian church, in all its vastness, is but one body; whose great rule of action, in all matters, is, that the majority shall govern; but, in order to carry forward the interests of the church with the most effect, and preserve its purity and integrity, it has been agreed by the church that the exercise of this power shall be performed by such an arrangement as may best comport with the object. Hence we have Church Sessions, to govern the members of churches; Presbyteries, to govern ministers and churches; and General Assembly, to supervise churches, presbyteries, and synods. The powers of all these bodies are, however, defined, and so strictly, that no alteration therein can be effected, without the consent of a majority of the presbyteries. These powers are of a mixed kind, and are ministerial, legislative, and judicial: therefore, every act of an inferior judicature, but by different process and with different results. Judicial matters, which are always transacted by the judicature as a court, may be examined by appeal or complaint, and the sentence annulled or confirmed, in whole or in part. Ministerial or legislative acts are examined, on review of the records, or by protest with complaint, from any of the members of the lower judicatory, who voted in the case; but the decision of the higher judicatory is to approve or censure these doings, or send them back for revision and correction.

The case before the assembly was of the highest importance to the whole church, because it involved constitutional principle and the peace of the entire body. The discussion, however protracted, would prove useful, as it would lead the members of the assembly and of the church generally to examine and understand minutely our form of government. He concluded, therefore, that synod had the power to do the act complained of, and that the assembly could examine it, but not in the form now presented. There was no judicial proceeding—no trial—no parties litigant—no cause—no sentence. This point had been so fully discussed by the gentlemen who preceded him, that he would not trespass on the time of the house by further remarks on it.

[Mr. Bradford was followed by Mr. Latta, who concluded the defence of Synod, but we are obliged to defer any further notice of the proceedings till next week.]

INTOLERANCE.—Said a Protestant to his female servant, who was exhibiting the most extravagant fondness for his infant child, "S——, in case the Catholics should become more numerous and powerful in this country than the Protestants, and should regard it their duty, as they have done in some other countries, to put to death whole families, and even the inhabitants of entire villages, could you find it in your heart to deliver up that dear little babe?" The question was unexpected. For a moment she gazed at the face of the infant, with an expression of the deepest affection as much as to say, "no never." It was however but for a moment. After a mental struggle, she replied, "*Why you know it would not be right for me to favor heresy.*"

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*This act of Synod was passed while the Second Presbytery was excluded, and could neither deliberate nor vote on the same. Rev. Albert Barnes having been denied his seat, had retired from the Synod; and Thomas Bradford, Jr. Esq. was refused a seat at the opening of the Synod, and also immediately after the vote to receive the Second Presbytery had been adopted. It was not until the three first of the resolutions above quoted had passed that he was allowed to sit and act as a member. No one member of the Second Presbytery, therefore, was admitted to deliberate or vote on the subject of dissolving the Presbytery by uniting it to the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

†In the above brief history of the case we have put into the mouth of Dr. Ely, the very language of the appeal of the Presbytery, as the facts stated in both cases were the same, and the notes of our correspondent in this part are a little obscure.—*Eds. Obs.*

From the Philadelphian.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Continued.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 12½ o'clock, M.

The Assembly met for business and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee of Commissions reported the following additional members who took seats; viz Mr. Isaac Bredell, a ruling elder from the Presbytery of Lewes, and Mr. George Morris, a ruling elder from the Presbytery of Baltimore.

The morning was spent in public religious exercises, agreeably to the report of the Committee of arrangements.

The annual report of the Board of Missions was made, and read to the Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Wm. A. McDowell, their Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

This report was accepted and referred to the Board for publication.

Resolved, That the rule adopted by the last Assembly, limiting the number of the Board, to be elected annually to six ministers and six elders, be so altered as to fix the number to be elected annually at ten ministers and six elders.

Resolved, That when the vote shall be taken, the ten ministers highest on the list be the members to fill the places, vacated the present year, and that the four next highest be added to the number elected last year.

The Assembly had a recess until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Assembly met and resumed the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Synod finished their defence, and several of those who dissented from the decision, gave their reasons for their dissent.

The Assembly took up the report of the Committee on Overture No. 3, which was laid on the table, which being read and amended was adopted, and is as follows, viz:

Whereas many of the ministers, who are to supply the vacant churches and destitute places in the more new and growing parts of our church must for some time to come continue to be educated in the older sections of our country, and at a great distance from the field where they are to be employed; and whereas, it is important to the happy and useful settlement of their ministers in their several fields of labor, that they should enjoy the full confidence of the ministers and churches among whom they are to dwell; and whereas the ordination of ministers in the presence of the people among whom they are to labor is calculated to endear them very much to their flocks, while it gives their fathers and brethren in the ministry, an opportunity of knowing their opinions and sentiments on subjects of doctrine and discipline; and whereas our Form of Government seems to recognize the right and privilege of each Presbytery to examine and ordain those who come to the pastoral office within their bounds, and who have never before exercised that office, Therefore, Resolved, 1. That it be earnestly recommended to all our Presbyteries, not to ordain, *sine titulo*, any men, who propose to pursue the work of their ministry in any sections of the country where a Presbytery is already organized, to which they may go as licentiates to be ordained. 2. That the several bodies with which we are in friendly correspondence in the New England States be respectfully requested to use their counsel and influence to prevent the ordination, by any of their Councils or Consociations, of men who propose to pursue the work of the ministry within the bounds of any Presbytery belonging to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; and that the Delegates from this Assembly to those bodies respectively be charged with communicating this resolution.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 22, 9 o'clock.

The Assembly met and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee of Commissions reported the following additional members who took their seats, viz. Rev. Enoch Pratt, from the General Association of Massachusetts, and Ephraim Scofield, a ruling elder from the Presbytery of North river.

The Committee on leave of absence reported that they had given leave to Mr. Grant.

The Committee to whom were referred the returns from the Presbyteries, on the subject of a change in the Constitution in relation to the calling of special meetings of Synod reported, that eleven Presbyteries have decided against the proposed amendment; that *thirty-eight* have reported in favor of it; that there are at present *one hundred and eighteen* Presbyteries under the care of the General Assembly; that *sixty* Presbyteries are requisite to authorize any change in the Constitution; and that the proposed amendment is not adopted. This report was adopted.

Resolved, That the Presbyteries which have not sent up their decisions on this subject be required to send them to the next Assembly; and that the Stated Clerk file the decisions reported to this Assembly, to be considered by the next Assembly, unless they choose to send up a different decision.

Mr. Pomeroy was appointed one of the Committee on the Narrative in the place of Mr. Cook of Massachusetts, who has informed the Assembly that duty requires him to leave the house.

The Committee on Overtures Nos. 4 and 5, reported, and after some discussion, the report

was re-committed to the same Committee with the addition of Mr. Francis McFarland.

The Assembly resumed the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. The minority of the Synod were further heard in giving reasons for their dissent from the decision.

Adjourned till this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock.

The Assembly met and began with prayer.

The minutes of the last Presbytery were read.

The Committee on Mileage reported the amount paid by the Presbyteries respectively into the Commissioners fund.

The Assembly resumed the unfinished business of the morning. The Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, were heard in reply. The parties were then considered as withdrawn.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock.

The Assembly met, and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Assembly proceeded in calling the roll to give the members an opportunity to express their opinion on the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia; and made further progress in this business.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 24, 9 o'clock.

The Assembly met and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee on leave of absence reported that they have given leave to the following members, viz. Mr. D. A. Russell, Mr. Cassatt, Dr. McCorkle, Mr. Connell and Mr. Hunter.

The Committee on Overture No. 2, made a report, which was accepted and laid on the table.

Overture No. 6, viz., "a memorial from a number of judicatories, and individual ministers and ruling elders, in different parts of the Church," was taken up and committed to Mr. Leach, Mr. James Morrison, Mr. Platt, Mr. Thomas F. Scott, and Dr. Hawes.

The Assembly resumed the appeal and complaint of the second Presbytery of Philadelphia; and having heard the members until nearly 2 o'clock, adjourned to meet at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Session Room of the Central Church.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 4 o'clock.

The Assembly met and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee of Commissions reported as a member of the Assembly Mr. Abijah Bayless, a ruling elder from the Presbytery of Louisville, who took his seat.

Mr. Bayless informed the Assembly that his colleague from the Presbytery of Louisville, the Rev. James L. Marshall had been suddenly taken sick, and after a short illness, had died on his way to attend the meeting of this body.

The Assembly resumed the calling of the roll on the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia and made further progress in this business.

Adjourned till Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

MONDAY MORNING, May 26th, 1834.

The Assembly met and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee of Commissions reported Mr. Carver Hotchkiss, a ruling elder from the Presbytery of Chenango, as a member of the Assembly, who took his seat.

The Committee on leave of absence reported that they had given leave to the following members, viz: Mr. Caleb S. Green, Mr. S. Cook, and Mr. W. Hall.

The Assembly resumed and finished the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, viz: the consideration of the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. The roll having been gone through, the question was put, Shall the Appeal and complaint be sustained?

Upon motion the question was divided; viz: Shall the COMPLAINT be sustained? which was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Silas Aiken, Chase, Perry, Clancy, S. Hunter, Keeler, Tracy, A. Fitch, Tucker, Gardiner, Osborn, Hitchcock, Coe, Sawyer, H. S. Johnson, Robinson, S. C. Aiken, A. Crane, Ostrom, Brayton, Coolidge, Wilcox, Walker, Manning, Waterbury, Penfield, Mills, S. Smith, A. M. Cowan, Shafer, Merscreau, Squier, Forman, E. Phelps, Wells, May, Hurlbutt, Barnard, Furman, Dunning, Matthews, C. Fitch, Cowles, Sweezey, Scofield, Condict, M. Smith, E. King, Mason, Woodbridge, Halstead, B. King, Fairchild, Thomas, Dixon, A. Williamson, Kellogg, Skinner, Gallaudet, Lyon, Bowman, L. Shaw, Leslie, Bissell, Judson, Stimpson, Birge, Montieth, R. Armstrong, Shedd, McCracken, De Witt, Shipman, Graves, Brainerd, Boal, Kemper, Proctor, Hovey, Ellis, Ayres, Farnam, Tilson, Barnes, Bennett, J. F. Cowan, Hinckley, Philips, S. B. Wilson, Wm. J. Armstrong, Fitzgerald, Kirkpatrick, Leach, Rice, Payne, Allen, Caruthers, D. L. Russell, Watts, Hawes, W. A. Shaw, Brown, D. Lindley, Hyyt, Mandeville, J. King, Hoss, Eagleton, Harrison, Cassells, White, R. W. Bailey, J. F. Scott, Hagaman, Cunningham.—118.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. Clark, Hotchkiss, C. Smith, Platt, Fraser, Brewster, J. Green, Boyd, Beers, Snodgrass, Wallace, B. M'Dowell, J. V. Brown, W. Wilson, Dod, Candee, Love, Kennedy, Harris, G. Morrison, Morris, Young, J. W. Scott, McCombs, Henry, H. Campbell, Boon, Vanhorn, McKennan, J. McFarren, Marshall, F. G. Bailey, Jennings, S. McFarren, Craig, J. Scott, Vandyke, Donaldson, Wm. Wylie, Cernahan, Sickles, Blake, Spilman, Posey, A. Bayless, Breckinridge, Price, F. M'Farland, J. Morrison, Preston, A. Campbell, Snowden.—57.

The question was then taken on sustaining the *Appeal*, viz: Shall the appeal be now sustained? and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Chase, Fisk, S. Hunter, Keeler, Tracy, A. Fitch, Gardiner, Osborn, Hitchcock, Coe, Sawyer, H. S. Johnson, Robinson, S. C. Aiken, A Crane, Ostrom, Brayton, Coolidge, Wilcox, Walker, Waterbury, Penfield, Mills, S. Smith, Shafer, Mersecreau, E. W. Forman, E. Phelps, Wells, May, C. E. Furman, Dunning, C. Fitch, Cowles, Scofield, Condict, M. Smith, Woodbridge, Halstead, B. King, Fairchild, Thomas Kellogg, Gallaudet, Lyon, Bowman, L. Shaw, Leslie, Bissell, Judson, Stimpson, Birge, R. Armstrong, McCracken, De Witt, Shipman, Graves, Brainerd, Boal, Kemper, Remley, Proctor, Hovey, Ayres, Farnam, Tilson, J. F. Cowan, Hinckley, Price, Philips, S. B. Wilson, Fitzgerald, Kirkpatrick, Leach, Rice, Payne, Caruthers, Hawes, Watts, W. A. Shaw, Hoyt, Mandeville, J. King, Hoss, Eagleton, White, R. W. Bailey, Hagaman, Cunningham.—90.

NAYS.—Messrs. S. Aiken. Clancy, Tucker, J. Clark, Manning, Hotchkiss, C. Smith, A. M. Cowan, Squier, Platt, Barnard, Matthews, Fraser, Remington, Brewster, J. Green, E. King, Boyd, Mason, Beers, Snodgrass, Wallace, Williamson, B. McDowell, J. V. Brown, Dod, W. Wilson, Candee, Love, Kennedy, Harris, G. Morrison, Morris, Skinner, Young, J. W. Scott, McCombs, Henry, H. Campbell, Coon, Vanhorn, McKennan, J. McFarren, Marshall, Francis G. Bailey, Jennings, S. McFarren, Craig, Montieth, Shed, J. Scott Van Dyke, Donaldson, W. Wylie, Carnahan, Sickles, Blake, Spilman, Posey, Bennet, Bayless, Breckinridge, W. J. Armstrong, Price, M'Farland, J. Morrison, Allen, D. L. Russell, J. Brown, D. Lindley, Preston, A A. Campbell, Harrison, Cassells, Snowden, T. F. Scott.—81.

The appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia were then declared to be sustained.

Mr. J. V. Brown gave notice that he claimed in behalf of himself, and those of the minority who may choose to unite with him, the right to enter a protest against this decision.

Dr. Tucker, Mr. E. Phelps, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Wm. Wylie, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Mr. White and Mr. S. B. Wilson were appointed a Committee, in conformity with the vote just taken, and expressive of the views of the Assembly.

Resolved, That it be the order of the day for this afternoon to receive the report of the Board of Education.

Adjourned till this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

4 o'CLOCK, P. M.

The Assembly met, and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read.

Resolved, That the Assembly will rise, if not sooner, on Friday evening next.

The Judicial Committee reported on judicial business, No. 7, viz., the appeal from the decision of the Presbytery of Otsego, by the Church at Cooperstown, that it appears from the documents that the appeal is made by said Church immediately from Presbytery to the Assembly; and they recommend that the appellants have leave to withdraw their appeal, and prosecute it before the Synod. This report was adopted.

The Judicial Committee also reported on judicial business, No. 8, viz., the appeal of Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, and others against a decision of the Synod of Cincinnati, in the case of Dr. Beecher, that they have examined the same, and are of opinion that Dr. Wilson and others were not a party in the case, and consequently cannot constitutionally appeal, and recommend that they have leave to withdraw their appeal. This report was adopted. They also reported judicial business Nos. 9, and 10 as in order. These items of business were put upon the docket.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Board of Education made their annual report, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary the Rev. John Breckinridge.

This report was accepted and referred to the Board for publication.

The Committee appointed to form a minute expressive of the vote of the Assembly on the Appeal and Complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, reported the following resolutions which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, 1. That the Appeal and Complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia against the Synod of Philadelphia be, and the same are hereby sustained; and the act of said Synod, so far as it was intended to unite the said Second Presbytery with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, is hereby declared void:

2. That this resolution shall not be so construed as to affect the integrity of the Presbytery which was constituted under the order of the Synod of Philadelphia by the name of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia in November last; but the same is hereby recognized as a constituent part of the Synod of Philadelphia. The Assembly however, recommend to the Synod to change the name of said Presbytery.

Judicial business No. 6, was made the order of the day for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock: and judicial business, No. 4, was made the order of the day for Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Treasurer presented a copy of his annual account as settled and approved by a committee of the Trustees, which was laid on the table for the inspection of the members, together with an account of the several funds, and a detailed statement of stocks belonging to each fund after the transfers were made according to the order of the last General Assembly.

Resolved, That the account of the several funds and the detailed statement of stocks be printed under the direction of the Permanent Clerk and the Treasurer, in the appendix to the minutes.

The Committee to whom was referred Overtures 4 and 5, from the Synod of West Tennessee, made the following report which was adopted, viz., That two distinct questions are presented by the Synod:

1. Is it expedient in the present state of the church, for a Presbyterian minister to baptize by immersion in any case?

2. Is the baptism of the children of non-professing parents to be regarded as valid baptism?

In relation to the first inquiry, the Confession of Faith, Chap. xxviii. Sec. 3, page 121, teaches as follows, viz: "Dipping of the person into water is not necessary; but baptism is rightly administered by pouring or sprinkling of water on the person." Your Committee see no cause for adding any thing to the doctrine of the Confession on this subject. For a reply to the Second inquiry, your Committee refer to the Digest, Part iv. Chap. ii. Sec. 1 on page 94, where the judgment of the Assembly in relation to it is fully recorded.

The Committee to whom was committed Overture No. 1, together with the whole subject of statistical reports, reported that in their judgment, it is not expedient for this General Assembly to attempt any alteration in the present form of statistical reports. This report was adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Concluded with prayer.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 27, 9 o'clock.

The Assembly met, and began with prayer. The minutes of the last session were read. The Committee on leave of absence reported that they have given leave to the following persons; viz: Mr. G. Osborn, Mr. L. Shaw, Mr. Birge, Mr. J. King, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Brayton, Mr. Tilson, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Beatly, Mr. Hurlbut, and Mr. Wells.

The Committee on mileage reported that there has been contributed and paid into the Commissioners Fund by fifty-three Presbyteries, and the First Church in Baltimore, the sum of 2043 dollars 36 cents; and that the aggregate number of miles travelled by Commissioners attending the sessions of the General Assembly, who are entitled to the benefit of the fund is 37,381, which, at 5 cents and 4½ mills per mile, amount to $2037 37, leaving a balance of $6 09 in the hand of your Treasurer, as will appear by the annexed memorandum for the apportionment of the fund.

The report of the Committee was adopted. Ordered that the Trustees issue a warrant on the Treasurer for $2037 37 to be paid to the Commissioners, out of the Commissioners fund agreeably to the appointment of the committee of mileage.

Resolved, That the next General Assembly be required to meet at Pittsburgh, in the First Presbyterian Church, on the Third Thursday in May next.

The Committee to whom was referred overture No. 6, viz., "A memorial from a number of judicatories and individual ministers and ruling elders, in different parts of the church on the present state of the Presbyterian Church," made a report in the following words; viz.

"The Committee to which was referred the Memorial complaining of sundry grievances abroad in the church," beg leave to report, that they find said memorial adopted either in whole or in part, by about nine presbyteries, and eight sessions. It is also signed by about eighteen ministers, and ninety-nine elders, asking of this Assembly to supply such remedies as may be necessary to correct the evils of which they complain. Your Committee, after the most careful investigation, and mature deliberation that they could bestow on this subject, have concurred in the following Resolutions, which they recommend for the adoption of this Assembly.

Resolved, 1. That this Assembly cannot sanction the censure, contained in the Memorial, against proceedings and measures of former General Assemblies.

2. That it is deemed inexpedient and undesirable to abrogate, or interfere with the plan of union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the new settlements, adopted in 1801.

3. That the previous action of this Assembly on the subject of ordaining men is deemed sufficient.

4. That the duty of licensing and ordaining men to the office of the gospel ministry, and of guarding that office against the intrusion of men who are unqualified to discharge its solemn and responsible duties, or who are unsound in the faith, is committed to the Presbyteries. And should any, already in that office, be known to be fundamentally erroneous in doctrine, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the Presbyteries constitutionally to arraign, condemn, and depose them.

5. That this Assembly bears solemn testimony against publishing to the world ministers in good and regular standing, as heretical and dangerous, without being constitutionally tried and condemned; thereby greatly hindering their usefulness as ministers of Jesus Christ. Our excellent constitution makes ample provision for redressing all such grievances, and this Assembly enjoins in all cases a faithful compliance in meekness and brotherly love with its requisitions; having at all times a sacred regard to the purity; peace and prosperity of the church.

6. That this Assembly have no authority to establish any exclusive mode of conducting missions; but while this matter is left to the discretion of individuals and inferior judicatories, we would recommend and solicit their willing and efficient co-operation with the Assembly's Board.

7. That while this Assembly do not deny the right of any Presbytery when it is deemed proper to do so, to examine into the qualifications of persons, applying for membership; yet, a due regard to the order of the church and the bonds of brotherhood, require in the opinion of this Assembly that ministers dismissed in good standing, by sister presbyteries, should be received by the presbyteries which they are dismissed to join, upon the credit of their constitutional testimonials, unless they shall have forfeited their good standing subsequently to their dismissal.

8. That in the opinion of this Assembly, to take up and try and condemn any printed publication as heretical and dangerous, is equivalent to condemning the author as heretical; that to condemn heresy in the abstract cannot be understood as the purpose of such trial; that the results of such trial are to bear upon and seriously to effect the standing of the author; and that the fair and unquestionable mode of procedure is to institute process against the author, and give him a fair and constitutional trial.

9. That in receiving and adopting the formularies of our Church, every person ought to be supposed, without evidence to the contrary, to receive and adopt them according to the obvious and known and established meaning of the terms, as the confession of his faith; that it is proper, if objections be made, for the presbytery to determine, in the exercise of a sacred discretion and Christian charity, upon the propriety of licensing, ordaining or admitting him.

10. That, in the judgment of this Assembly, it is expedient that Presbyteries and Synods, in the spirit of charity and forbearance, adjust and settle, as far as practicable, all their matters of grievances and disquietude, without bringing them before the General Assembly and the world, as in many cases this tends to aggravate and continue them, and to spread them over the whole Church, to the great grief of its members, and injury of the cause of religion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. C. LEACH."

Case of the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The following is the conclusion of the debate on this important subject, which is commenced on our first page. The paper containing this part of the debate had not been received when our first form went to press.

After Mr. Bradford had concluded,

Mr. LATTA closed the defence on the part of synod. He was in the minority in synod, and thought the whole proceeding was wrong from the beginning. In the formation of presbyteries, the book contemplated no other than geographical lines. In congressional elections the lines of districts were distinctly marked. If a body acting in the minority in politics should complain that they were incapable of obtaining any office, and should petition for the formation of districts that would include them and them alone, would the petition be granted by this government or any civil government on earth? No.

Mr. L. then proceeded to maintain that the right of erecting presbyteries belongs only to the synod, and also that the assembly of last year, in the act of dividing the Philadelphia presbytery, was not a constitutional assembly. The book says that the assembly shall consist of an equal number of clerical and lay delegates from all the presbyteries. But in this case seven presbyteries were excluded, and had other synods petitioned on this subject, they might, on the same pretext, have been excluded, and two or three synods have been left as the general assembly. This was exceedingly unjust.

Mr. L. then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the old presbytery of Philadelphia from the charges which had been brought against it. He deplored the prevalence of error in the church, and remarked that the general assembly, if it had not fostered, had at least not firmly resisted it. The old presbytery of Philadelphia were for erecting additional fortifications to defend the church, and who dreaded fortifications? not the friends, but the enemies of the country.

Dr. Magraw said, that the committee appointed by synod had finished. In the whole matter he had endeavored to pursue such measures as would promote peace, and he hoped the peace of the whole synod might not be sacrificed to gratify a few individuals. He should have been willing to have submitted the question to the assembly, in the form in which it was presented by the committee, without any remarks, and he would not try the patience of the house by adding to what had been said.

Dr. McDOWELL explained the position in which the 2d Presbytery (synodical) of Philadelphia, which he represented, stood in this matter. There was no complaint of them either by the old presbytery or the 2d presbytery, but a disposition to let them live in peace. His presbytery had recorded no names, but the names of those who had presented themselves as members, and had entered no absentees from their meetings. If the assembly sustained the 2d presbytery, none would belong to the 2d synodical presbytery but the members of the old presbytery north of Market street; if the assembly did not sustain the 2d presbytery, then his presbytery would include all the members both of the old and 2d presbyteries located north of Market street.

REVIVAL FRUITS.—In addition to what has been heretofore announced, we have the pleasure to say, that between *thirty* and *forty* persons are expected to join the Second Presbyterian Church in this City, on the next Sabbath. We are informed, that *thirty* were added to the sixth church, on the last Sabbath, making in all sixty-eight additions to that church, during the revival.—*Cin. Jour. June* 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1834.

Last evening, the Rev. Dr. Spring delivered the annual sermon before the Assembly's Board of Missions, in the Central church (Rev. Dr. McDowell's). It was one of the preacher's happiest efforts. The subject was most sublime, and the sermon was full of thought, natural and comprehensive, clothed in pure, polished and glowing language. The text was Matt. vi. 12: "Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven."—*N. Y. Obs.*

A rare instance.—There is a respectable shipmaster, in this town, who at the age of fifty-five has spent, almost constantly, forty-four years of that time at sea, in different capacities. He has been in all climates, exposed to all examples, temptations and persuasions, on board of privateers, and in all situations incident to a sea-faring life, yet he has never at any time wet his lips with ardent spirit, or tasted so much as a glass of wine. His health has been perfect and unvarying in all exposures and changes of climate.—*Salem Observer.*

As it should be.—Having occasion to call last evening at Dr. Elliott's store in Hanover st., I there saw an elegant medical establishment which was just completed for a new ship bound to the East Indies. There appeared to be every thing that could be required by a sick person, and packed in the neatest order. Among other *Medicines*, I was particularly pleased to notice two bottles of BRANDY, which, it is said, will be the only ardent spirit of any kind taken on board the ship during the whole voyage. *This is as it should be.* As a medicine it is sometimes of service, and should only be used as such. We have been told that formerly Brandy was kept only in apothecaries' shops, subject to the order of a *Physician*—and this, I think, may be considered as a harbinger that such days are not very far distant.—*Bos. Mer. Jour.*

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1834.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Some favors, respecting whose merits we have been prevented from deciding, owing to the pressure of other matter, shall receive early attention. "The Life of a Novel," in our next.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—For the proceedings of the Assembly the reader is referred to our first and second pages. No apology is necessary for the space occupied by the interesting discussion on the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, as it involves matters in which we suppose most of our readers feel considerable interest. Our account of the proceedings is brought down to Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. The succeeding Friday was the day set for the final adjournment. It will be perceived, that the next meeting of the General Assembly is to be held at Pittsburgh.

The Rev. John C. Young, President of Centre College, has declined accepting the Presidency of Transylvania University.

Centre College.

We learn from a friend at Danville, Ky. that the present session of Centre College has commenced under more favorable circumstances, with respect to the number of pupils, than any previous session since the induction of the present efficient faculty. The gradual and uniform growth of the institution indicates the growing confidence of the public in its stability, and in the ability with which it is conducted in all its departments.

Centre College makes no appeal to the public founded on any novelty in the mode of instruction pursued; it sets up no claim to popular favor on the ground of manufacturing scholars more *rapidly* than other institutions, although such appeals are often not without their effect on the minds of a large portion of the community. The faculty and trustees of the institution prefer its claims to public confidence on very different principles. They choose rather to rely on the patronage of an enlightened public on the ground of the known competency of the instructors, the excellence of the management of the institution, and the scholarship of those who emanate from its halls. An appeal to public confidence in this age of the world, founded on such principles, the history of this institution thus far abundantly testifies has not been in vain, and we doubt not that its future history will bear the same ample testimony. Although we live in an age of novelty and experiment, the "royal road to learning," the *short cut* has not yet been discovered. Knowledge now, as ever before, is to be obtained only by well directed, persevering application; and with the judicious, discerning public, the sound, practical scholarship of their pupils will continue to be the criterion by which the character of our literary institutions will be estimated.

A Desideratum.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that Dr. Drake, of that city is engaged in preparing a work for common schools and colleges, on *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*. It is to comprise a volume of about 300 pages, and will be illustrated with various engravings. A judicious work of this character has long been greatly needed. Such knowledge as it is designed to impart should be possessed not only by those who receive a collegiate education, but by every individual in the community. If man "is fearfully and wonderfully made," and if health is acknowledged on all hands to be the richest of earthly blessings, should not every one be possessed of some correct knowledge respecting the wonderful living machine, and the best means of preserving it in that condition, which will enable him to live most comfortable to himself and most usefully to his fellow-creatures? It has long since been remarked by eminent physicians, that no one ought to pretend to a liberal education who did not possess some respectable knowledge of physiology and hygiene. The remark is doubtless correct; and our literary men are beginning to acknowledge it. The labors of the Rev. Professor Hitchcock in this department are already invaluable. We are glad that the proposed work, as a school book, is in such able hands. From Dr. Drake's acknowledged ability as a medical writer, the public will look with anxiety for the appearance of his work. The following is a summary view of some of the subjects to be treated:

"An account of the skeleton, with observations on its mechanism and deformities—muscular motion, with the influence of exercise—the brain, with an account of the science of phrenology—the distribution and classification of the nerves—connection between the nerves and the muscles—the senses—the intellectual functions, with an account of the relation of the mind and body to each other, and the connection of physiology with mental physiology—the heart and circulation of the blood—action of the blood upon the brain—the lungs and respiration—the stomach and liver—digestion—billious secretions generally—influence of the digestive functions over those of the brain and *vice versa*—effects of intemperance in eating and drinking—diseases which are the offspring of civilization—pernicious effects of premature and excessive study—of excited passions—of sedentary habits and occupation, and of confined air. &c. &c."

NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—An association of merchants in Scotland, are making preparations to send out an expedition to explore the interior of Africa, in the region of the Niger. Their object is twofold: commercial intercourse with the natives, and the elevation of their intellectual and moral character.

The Jews.

A public meeting has been recently held at Edinburgh, Scotland, to take into consideration the condition of the Jews in Great Britain. The meeting was attended by a number of individuals of distinction, who delivered appropriate speeches. It was resolved, "to petition both houses of Parliament to remove all the disabilitiesunder which the Jews of his Majesty's dominions now labor, and to place them in the same situation with all others of his Majesty's loyal subjects." Such a resolution does honor to the benevolence of the individuals who composed this meeting. We hope it speaks the sentiments of the whole British nation. We trust the day is near at hand when the unreasonable odium which is generally attached to this interesting, though deeply injured people, will no longer exist; when they shall no longer be a "scattered and peeled" nation; but be admitted to all the immunities and privileges of the nations among whom they reside. Does not Christianity, humanity, common justice, demand a cessation of the senseless prejudices and uncompromising hostility which has so long been kept up against this remnant of the ancient people of God? Is not every friend of benevolence ready to give his sympathies in behalf of this much injured race, and to use his influence in removing the oppressive burdens under which they groan, burdens which are imposed on them by their *Christian* brethren?

Intemperance in Eating.

It is truly surprising, that while so much has been said of late years on the sin of intemperance in drinking, the subject of intemperate eating has been almost wholly neglected. While the former subject has employed the ablest speakers and the ablest pens the world can boast of, the latter has been passed by as having no special claim on the attention of the philanthropist. The glaring inconsistency of this course has been very happily and conclusively demonstrated by several late writers; among whem the Rev. Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, stands in the front rank. Although we are far from believing that the sin of intemperate eating is fraught with the same kind of evils which attend the use of ardent spirits, yet we think if any one who is not wholly given up to the indulgence of appetite—(for respecting such, as in the case of the drunkard, there is little hope of reaching the judgment or conscience)—will read with attention the two discourses of Prof. Hitchcock, which have appeared in two late numbers of the *National Preacher*, he will be convinced that the injunction contained in Proverbs xxiii: 2. "Put a knife to thy throat if thou be a man given to appetite," is full of fearful meaning.

This is a subject which has occupied much of Prof. Hitchcock's attention, and which he has treated on former occasions with very great ability. We are glad to see it introduced into the pages of the National Preacher, and cannot but hope that a reform in relation to it as great as that which has been effected with respect to intemperance in another form, is destined to be speedily effected. The May number of the National Preacher is occupied with a discourse from the pen of Prof. S. on the passage above quoted. He treats the subject under the following heads: 1. Effects of excess in eating on the *physical* character; 2. On the *mental* character; 3. On the *moral and religious* character; 4. On the *domestic* character; 5. On the *social* character; 6. On the *national* character; 7. On the *cause of benevolence*.

TURNPIKE ROADS.—The books were opened for subscriptions to the stock in the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company on Monday of last week. One hundred and thirty-five shares were subscribed *in* a single day.

Fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars have been subscribed to the stock in the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.

In addition to the above important public works, our readers will recollect, that the road between this city and Georgetown has already been surveyed, preparatory to commencing its construction, and that we are soon to have a similar road to Higbee's. The Lexington and Ohio Rail Road will be completed as far as Frankfort, in a few months, and the Lexington and Maysvile Turnpike road,—one of the very best roads in the Union—will be soon finished. Such demonstrations of prosperity and public spirit must be peculiarly gratifying to every patriotic mind. That our state and our whole country may continue to increase its rapid march of improvement, physically, intellectually, and morally, is our heart-felt wish.

ANTI-MASONRY.—We perceive that the excitement on the subject of Masonary, which has been pervading the United States for the last several years, has extended to France. A law has lately been enacted in that country, after a protracted discussion, whose tendency is, to suppress Masonary, and all secret societies. It is obvious that a great revolution in public sentiment on this subject has been effected within a few years.

In Switzerland there are at the present time, ninety-three printing offices, and fifty-four public journals. The increase of the latter within the last four years is remarkable, being no less than *twenty-five*.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.—After the present month this useful and well conducted periodical is to appear on a smaller sheet, once in two weeks, instead of weekly, as at present. We hope the change may prove beneficial to the noble cause the Journal so efficiently advocates.

JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.—The first number of a paper with this title has been issued at New-Haven, Conn. It is to be edited by an association of gentlemen. Its declared object is, "to discuss the subject of Slavery as it is, and as it has been, in this and other countries." The editors profess to be friendly to African Colonization.

Foreign Missions.

A. T. Skillman, Treasurer of the Kentucky Foreign Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Subscription to Missionary Herald, from Mrs. Mary Hord,	$ 1 50
Monthly Concert contributions from McChord church, for June,	2 50
Contributions from Cherry Spring ch.,	5 00
Monthly Concert collections taken up in the Female Prayer Meeting, in Bowling Green, Ky.	20 91
Monthly Concert collections taken up in the prayer meeting in Baptist ch. in Bowling Green, Ky.,	6 62½
Collections taken up in the Presbyterian church and congregation in Bowling-Green,	62 06½
Subscriptions in Mr. Jones Female Seminary, in Bowling Green, for the promotion of female education in the Washington Islands, to the care of Rev. B. W. Parker,	31 00
Donations of four individuals in Russelville, Ky.,	7 37½
From Charles E. Pinckney, Lexington,	1 00

Western Foreign Missionary Society.

Wm. H. Rainey, Treasurer of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sum:

From Pisgah ch. by Jas. S. Berryman, $17 00

A. T. Skillman acknowledges the receipt of Six Dollars from Cherry Spring church, by the hands of John Finley, for the Western Foreign Missionary Society.

A New Continent.

It will be recollected that a year or two ago, a paragraph was put forth by the London Literary Gazette, if we recollect right, and extensively copied, stating that a large body of land had been discovered somewhere to the Southward of the Cape of Good Hope. There was however a great lack of details, for want of which, as well as the extraordinary character of the discovery, many were inclined to regard it with incredulity. We now have the long sought details.—*Journal of Commerce.*

INTERESTING TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

From the Tasmanian of Hobart Town, dated October 11, 1833.

Most of our readers will recollect that about 18 months since, Capt. Briscoe of the brig Tula, brought his vessel to this port for repairs. It will also be fresh in the memory of many, that some of our public writers pretended to doubt the authenticity of Capt. Briscoe's statement—viz. that he was then on an expedition, at the cost of a London mercantile house; indeed, in this very journal, the epithet—"piratical" was more than once repeated when referring to the Tula and Lively. At the time Captain Briscoe was with us, it became pretty generally understood that a discovery of land of some importance had been made, but as great pains were taken to keep the situation a secret, the various reports circulated, of course, were only surmises of those who pretended to be more knowing than their neighbors. The following extract however, will disclose the secret, which was so well kept by the enterprizing crews of the two little vessels—

"The discovery of the land towards the South Pole, made by Capt. Briscoe, in the brig Tula, accompanied by the cutter Lively, both vessels belonging to Messrs. Enderby, extensive owners of ships in the whale fishing, has been communicated to the Royal Geographical Society.

"It is supposed that this land forms part of a vast Continent, extending from about longitude 47—31 east, to longitude 69—29 west, or from the longitude of Madagascar round the whole of the Southern or South Pacific Ocean, as far as the longitude of Cape Horn. On the 28th February, 1832, Captain Briscoe discovered land, and during the following month remained in the vicinity; he clearly discovered the black peaks of mountains above the snow, but he was, from the state of the weather, and the ice, unable to approach nearer than about 30 miles. The Stormy Petros was the only bird seen, and no fish. It has been named Enderby's Land, longitude 47 31 E. latitude 66—30 S. An extent of about 300 miles was seen. The range of mountains E. S. E.

"In consequence of the bad state of the health of the crew, captain Briscoe was compelled to return into warmer latitudes. He wintered at Van Diemen's Land, and was rejoined by the cutter, from which he was separated by the stormy weather, in the high south latitudes.

"In October, 1831, he proceeded to New Zealand. In the beginning of February, 1832, he was in the immediate neighborhood of an immense iceburg, when it fell to pieces, accompanied by a tremendous noise.

"On the 4th of the same month, land was seen to the S. E. longitude 69—29, latitude 67—15. It was found to be an island, near to the head land, of what may be hereafter called the Southern continent. On the island, about four miles from the shore, was a high peak (and some smaller ones,) about one third of its height was covered with a thin scattering of snow, and two thirds completely with snow and ice. The appearance of the peaks was peculiar; the shape was conical, but with a broad base.

"This island has been named Adelaide Island, in honor of her Majesty. Mountains were seen to the South at a great distance inland, supposed about 90 miles. On 21st February, 1832, Capt. Briscoe landed in a spacious Bay on the main land, and took possession in the name of his Majesty William IV. The appearance was one of utter desolation, there being no vestige whatever of animal or vegetable life. In future, this part of the continent if such it prove, will be known as Graham's Land."—*Sydney Monitor.*

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE.—The Senate did not sit on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th ult.

Monday, May 26.—The Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the message of the President concerning the United States Bank, and the Pension Books, coming up as the order of the day, after the debate, the following resolutions, reported by the committee, were agreed to—the first by a vote of 23 to 15—the second, 26 to 17—and the third without a division:

Resolved, That the Department of War is not warranted in appointing pension agents in any State or Territory, where the Bank of the United States, or one of its branches has been established, except specially authorized by act of Congress.

Resolved, That the Act of Congress "for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution," passed on the 15th of May, 1828, and the act supplementary to that act, passed on the 7th June, 1832, are properly acts providing for the payment of Military Pensions.

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the Department or Secretary of War, to remove the agency for the payment of pensioners under the said act of the 7th June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supercede that Bank in the payment of such pensioners.

Tuesday, May 27.—Mr. CLAY gave notice that he should on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, re-affirming the vote of the Senate, that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, were insufficient and unsatisfactory, and directing that, after the first day of July next, the moneys collected and received by the United States, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity to the provisions of the 16th section of the Act of Congress by which that Bank was incorporated. The Senate, upon the motion of Mr. POINDEXTER, proceeded to the consideration of the Report on the Rhode Island contested election—when the resolution of the committee, affirming that Mr. ROBBINS was duly elected a Senator of the United States, was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16.

Wednesday, May 28.—Leave was granted Mr. CLAY, (ayes 25, noes 18,) to introduce his joint resolutions, re-affirming the resolution of the Senate on the subject of the deposites, and ordering all deposites of public money after the first of July, to be made in the Bank of the United States. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, May 29.—Nearly the whole day was occupied in the discussion of a resolution, submitted by Mr. PRESTON, on the subject of pensions. Mr. Preston, in a series of statistical remarks, demonstrated that the number of pensioners on the pension books, are far greater than the number of the survivors of the revolutionary war, according to all the tables of longevity and all statistical principles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House did not sit on Friday and Saturday.

Mouday, May 26.—This being petition day, the whole time of the House was consumed in the reception and reference of petitions, with remarks upon them, &c. The most of the petitions were on the all-engrossing subjects—the removal of the deposites, and the condition of the currency.

Tuesday, May 27.—A warm and rather stormy debate sprung up in the House, on the motion of Mr. MILLER, to print 30,000 extra copies of the Reports respectively presented by the majority and minority of the Bank Committee. Mr. Miller having accepted the amendment of Mr. BRIGGS, that the two reports be attached to each other, with an appendix to the whole, his motion prevailed—ayes 93, noes 89. Mr. WISE reported a bill to erect a marble column at Yorktown. The commutation Bill underwent some discussion—and the coin Bill, after being amended, was passed, and sent to the Senate.

Wednesday, May 28.—The House resumed the consideration of the Reports on the Kentucky contested election. Mr. VANDERPOOL addressed the House in defence of the views taken by the majority of the Committee, and in reply to the arguments adduced by Mr. BINNEY to sustain the claim of Mr. LETCHER to a seat in the House. Mr. POPE, of Ky., addressed the House on the same side. He was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., whose argumentative and humorous speech drew round him almost all the members present. Mr. Jones, after moving an amendment to the resolution of the committee, replied at some length to the speech of Mr. Davis, when the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 29.—Mr. J. Q. ADAMS obtained the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Select Committee of this House, appointed on the 4th of April last, to investigate the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to therein:

Resolved, That in the transactions of the said Committee with the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, as set forth in the Reports of the Committee, and in the Correspondence annexed to the same, no contempt of the lawful authority of this House has been offered by the said President and Directors of the Bank, or by any one of them.

Resolved, That any order of this House to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, or any one of them, to answer for an alleged contempt of the authority of the House, as proposed by the concluding resolution offered by the Report of the Majority of the said Select Committee, would be an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive abuse of power.

Mr. ADAMS stated that it was his intention to propose these resolutions as a substitute for those reported by the majority of the Bank Committee, and on his motion they were ordered to be printed. The House took up the joint resolution of Mr. BOON, fixing a day for adjournment. The resolution produced a lengthened discussion—when the question was put, and the House determined on *the 30th of June* as the day of adjournment—yeas 128, nays 83. —*Maysville Eagle.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

England appears to be in some danger from combinations among the working-men as well as France. Societies called "Trades Unions" have been formed extensively throughout the kingdom, and in consequence of their regular organization, are able, if they are so disposed, to make a formidable resistance to the civil authorities.

At Oldham, near Manchester, on the 14th April, there was a serious riot, in consequence of the seizure of two members of the Trades Union of that town by the police. The news of the seizure soon spread far and wide, and the next morning there was a total cessation of work in many of the mills, in the neighborhood; the operatives having assembled to the number of many thousands (some accounts say 30,000) to rescue their brethren from the clutches of the Police. In this they succeeded, and also in beating the officers, and destroying the house and mill machinery of an obnoxious manufacturer, but were finally dispersed by two troops of lancers from Manchester. One or two of the mob were killed in the attack on the property of the manufacturer.

The London Trades Union, to the number of 50,000, walked in procession on the 22d of April, to the office of the Home Department, to present a petition asking that the sentence of seven years transportation passed upon six members of the Dorsetshire Union, for taking unlawful oaths in joining said Union, might not be carried into effect. Lord Melbourne declined receiving the petition under such circumstances. Great apprehensions were felt that disastrous consequences would ensue from this procession, and several regiment of troops, together with 2,000 Police officers, were put in readiness to act at a moment's warning. Happily there was no occasion for their interference. The whole number of men belonging to the London Union is about 250,000.

In the House of Commons, April 21st, Lord Althorp brought forward his proposition for abolishing church rates, and substituting in lieu of them a charge of £250,000 on the land tax. Mr. Hume and several members objected to any rate for the church on principle. After a long and interesting debate, however, the original motion was carried by 256 to 140.

The whole number of towns in France in which insurrectionary movements had been made, was 53, indicating a very extensive plan.

The insurrection at Lyons lasted six or seven days, and appears to have been one of the most bloody and obstinate conflicts of the kind on record. The property destroyed is estimated at 50,000,000 francs; and the number of lives lost must have amounted to several thousand. The houses and churches which the insurgents occupied, and from which they kept up an almost incessant fire upon the troops, were nearly destroyed by the cannon balls of the artillery, and when finally captured, the men found in them were put to the sword.—*N. Y. Obs.*

SUMMARY.

COUNTERFEITING.—Two *gentlemen*, the one calling himself John Cartwright and the other David Knapp, were apprehended in this place on Friday last, charged with passing counterfeit money. They were trid before the justices Bronston and Fox; Cartwright committed and Knapp acquitted. The description of money charged to be counterfeits were $100 Bills upon the Branch of the United States Bank at Mobile—letter M. and five dollar Bills upon the Bank of Virginia, letter D. The plate and paper of the $100 Bills are good, the signatures and endorsement coarse. The paper of the five dollars is very indifferent. As our Circuit Court is in session, a trial of the case of Cartwright may be expected to take place in a few days.—*Richmond (Ky.) Chron.*

Getting rid of a dangerous companion.—A gentleman who was proceeding from Durham towards Sunderland, alone in his gig, one day last week, overtook, in the dusk of the evening, a person on foot, having the appearance of a respectable female, who politely asked him the favor of a ride, which the gentleman readily granted. Soon after the vacant seat became occupied, the gentleman turned his head round to speak to his supposed female companion, when he observed a whisker on the cheek. Surprised and somewhat alarmed at this discovery, he purposely dropped a glove on the road, and immediately drew up, requesting the stranger to be so good as to alight and pick it up, as his horse would not stand to enable him to do so. This scheme had the desired effect; the person alighted, and the gentleman instantly drove off at a rapid pace, leaving his late companion at a distance in the rear. On afterwards examining a reticule which had been left in the gig, the gentleman was horrified to find that it contained a brace of loaded pistols.
Durham Advertiser.

Lamentable.—An unfortunate human being, apparently a laboring man, about 40 years of age, in a state of intoxication, with whom the boys in the neighborhood had been teazing, while staggering through the streets, fell in Pearl, near Whitehall street, yesterday afternoon, and was so much injured, that he died upon the spot! This man, while living, was lost! He may have left a wife and children! Awful, truly awful are the effects of intemperance!—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The trial of Abner Kneeland for blasphemy, which has occupied the Supreme Court in Boston for several days, was concluded on Friday, 7th ult. After six hours of consultation, the jury came into Court and stated that they could not agree. Some conversation then took took place between the jury and the Court, when they retired again, and after remaining in their room for some time, they again came into Court and stated that they never could agree. Whereupon the papers were taken from them, and the case continued till November term. The jury were divided—eleven for conviction and one against.

Expedition to the Niger.—Fresh advices have been received from the indefatigable Lander. He had returned to the coast the second time, for the purpose of procuring goods for the market on the river. He had ascended the Niger into the interior of Africa, and had been up the Tshadda, a branch of the Niger, 150 miles. Mr. Laird who accompanied the expedition, has arrived in London. He relates that they found a city called Nunda, on the Tshadda, which contains 60 or 70,000 inhabitants. The walls are 20 feet high. The king is a brutal savage. He has in his seraglio 1500 women. He detained the English and would not let them return, pretending to be influenced by the gods. He said the gods had been frequently consulted, but they would not give a favorable answer. Laird took advantage of the king's superstition; told him he would send a messenger to the gods, and if it turned blue, it would be an indication of a favorable reply. Laird sent up a blue light, which made such an impression on the King that he released the party. The slave trade is carried on up and down the Niger. While Mr. Laird was up the river, about 1000 of the people of Nuda made an incursion along the bank of the Niger, and sacked the country far and wide. The object was slaves and booty. They make pipes so long that they can smoke when riding, with the bowl of the pipe resting on the foot. They are ignorant of distilling, and have not yet acquired a taste for rum. At one place on the Niger, the priests sacrificed a human victim, and threw the body in pieces into the river to prevent the English going up, the ignorant natives thought this would put a stop to their progress, and were much disappointed, when they found the incantations of the priests of no avail.

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine, reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peal's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a patridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstances, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gracious state, and if so, gold may be; and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for the non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

ROBIERY OF THE GREAT EASTERN MAIL.—The portmanteau containing the great Eastern Mail was cut from behind the mail coach on Saturday, as it was coming through a dreary place near Stamford, in Connecticut. It was missed at the next stopping place, and a search commenced. The portmanteau was found in a wood about two miles from the main road with the letters strewed upon the ground in a mutilated state. The double letters had been opened, and if they contained money that was taken away, but checks and bills of exchange the robbers had been prudent enough to leave behind. The letters are probably all recovered.—*J. of Com.*

At the last term of the Court of Sessions, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against a man in Leonard street, for the exposure and sale of indecent pictures, for which he will be called to answer at the next term of the court. There are several print shops in Broadway, the proprietors of which ought to be indicted for the same offence.—*N. Y. Obs.*

It is said the Mormon War in Missouri is about to be renewed. A fanatic leader, styled General Joe Smith has sent forth in the form of a circular, his pretended revelations from on high, requiring the aid of the faithful to "expel the infidels from the Holy Land." About 500 are said to be on the move, they are armed with dirks, swords, pistols, guns and other hostile weapons.

Upwards of 2000 passengers had left the London docks during the three weeks preceding the 12th of April, for the United States, Canada, &c. The George Clinton for New York, sailed on the 8th ult. with upwards of 300 emigrants.

A law of Ohio makes it sufficient cause for divorce, if either party can prove that the other has been a habitual drunkard for two years. The amount of domestic misery, which such a law might relieve is incalculable.

A French Missionary [Romish,] had been beheaded at Turon (Cochin China,) and three other missionaries were in confinement, who it was expected would share the same fate.

Among the late London publications, is the first volume of Holman's travels around the world. Holman is a lieutenant in the British Navy, and *stone blind*. He has visited almost every part of the world, blind as he is, and alone. Many of his journeys have been performed on foot.

A subscription of $90,800 has been made in Panama, for the construction of a rail road from Pote-bello to Panama, i. e. from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The speedy achievement of the undertaking is considered certain.

MARRIED—On the 7th inst. by REV. N. H. Hall, Mr. SAMUEL EVALT, of Bourbon county, to Miss ELIZA P. SMITH.

DIED—At Moscow Academy, near Philadelphia, about the 1st of last month, the Rev. FRANCIS A. LATTA, aged 67 years. He was one of four clerical sons of a clerical father, the Rev. James Latta, of Chesnut Level.

At Mobile, Alabama, on the 6th ult. the Rev. WALTER MONTEITH.

[BY REQUEST.]

AN ACT

To incorporate the Orphan Society of Lexington.

[Approved January 24, 1834.]

Whereas, it is represented to the Legislature, that a Society has been formed for the humane and charitable purpose of protecting, relieving, supporting and instructing Orphan children in said city, and pray to be incorporated, Therefore:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all such persons of the female sex as now are or may hereafter become subscribers of the Orphan Society of Lexington, in the manner hereinafter provided, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a society by the name of the Orphan Society of Lexington; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, to make contracts relative to the institution, to sue and be sued, and by that name and style, to be capable in law of purchasing, taking, holding, using, and conveying any estate, real or personal for the benefit of said corporation: *Provided*, The annual income of said estate shall not exceed in value $10,000, nor be applied to any other purposes, than those for which said corporation is formed; and also to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of said society, and preservation and application of the funds thereof: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every female who shall subscribe and pay to the funds of the society, the sum of two dollars annually, shall by such subscription and payment become a member of said society, liable however to be removed whenever she shall refuse or neglect to pay such annual subscription; and every female who shall subscribe and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, or whose husband shall have paid fifty dollars, shall be considered to be a member for life.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Society shall meet the first Tuesday in October in every year, at which meeting twenty-five members shall be competent to transact business; at this meeting there shall be chosen twenty-four managers, in whom shall be vested the management, direction and disposal of all the concerns of the society. And if any vacancy shall be occasioned by the death, resignation, removal or otherwise of any one of said managers, the same be filled for the remainder of the year by such member being an annual or life subscriber as aforesaid, as the board of managers for the time being may appoint; and until the election on the second Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the managers shall be as follows: Abby D. Sayre, *1st Directress*, Sine Richardson, *2nd Directress*, Sarah Ward, *Treasurer*, Maria C. Gratz, *Secretary*, Mary O. Wickliffe, Catharine Hunt, Mary Ann Peers, Julia Barry, Mary Tilford, Eliza Ross, Ann Stephens, Elizabeth Smedes. Eliza Gohegan, Eliza McAllister, Mary Ann Dewess, Sarah Norton, Amelia S Chipley, Mary Ann Leavy, Margery Bruen, Lucy D. Gatewood, Mary Freeman, Catharine Pilkington, Sidney Edminston, and Martha Merrill.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the managers shall meet on notice from the officiating secretary of the society, within three days after their election, and shall choose out of their number, a first and second directress, a secretary and treasurer; that five members shall be required to transact business, that they shall make by-laws for their own government, shall make an annual report of their proceedings, and of the state of the funds, and give two weeks previous notice of the meetings of the society.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the annual election shall not be made on the stated day, the said corporation shall not thereby be dissolved, but the managers and officers shall continue in office until a new election, which shall be made at such time and place, and after such notice as the board of managers shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the lot of ground, and buildings which may be thereon erected for the use of said society, shall be free from taxation.

R. B. NEW, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
J. T. MOREHEAD, *Speaker of the Senate.*
JOHN BREATHITT.

By the Governor,
LEWIS SANDERS, Jr.
Secretary of State.

State of Kentucky, SCT.

I, Lewis Sanders, Jr. Secretary of the state aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the act of the Legislature it purports to be, as full and ample as the original enrollment thereof in my office.

Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1834.

L. SANDERS, Jr. *Secretary of State.*

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington, Ky.

Men and Manners in America; Aid to Mental Developement; Book of Nature; Macknight's Epistles; Viller's Essays; True Piety; Flutes, various qualities, Clarinetts; Flute Preceptors; Kay's Travels in Caffraria; Doddridge's Exposition; Spurzeim's works; Dunglinson's Physiology; Barnes's notes on the Gospels; Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, large and small; Johnson's lives of the Novelists; Beatties Minstrel; Moliere; Racine; Boileau; Drake's book of Indians; Charles 12th, French and English; Helen, 10th vol. Maria Edgeworth; McIntosh's Ethical Philosophy; New Music for the Piano, &c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books and others, which are offered low for cash by the subscriber. CHR. WALLACE.

Lexington June 11th, 1834. 49-by.

L. DEPOORTER, (Of France,) SURGEON DENTIST,

ACKNOWLEDGING with pleasure, the liberal encouragement he has received since his arrival here, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has determined to reside permanently in Lexington. He is prepared to insert either singly, or in complete sets, ARTIFICIAL TEETH; also FALSE PALLATS; he repairs all vacancies in the Mouth, occasioned by accident or absorption, either on the gums or jaw bones.

His office is opposite Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, where he may be found between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Ladies attended at their residences.

Lexington, June 11, 1834. 48-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving at his Book Store, on Main street, a large assortment of

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Books in use in Common Schools, purchased by himself in the Eastern cities this spring, at the lowest cash prices. Among the new works are the following:

The Village Testament, by Rev. Wm. Patton; Fairholmes' Geology of the Scriptures; History of the Crusades against the Albigenses; Brewster's Treatise on Astronomy; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, complete in 4 vols.; the Life of Thomas Jefferson, by R. L. Rayner; the History of Popery, by a Watchman; Aids to Mental Developement; Hutton's Book of Nature; Iviny's Life of Milton; Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott; Kay's Travels and researches in Caffraria; the Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbott, author of Young Christian, &c.; the Life of Peter the Great, the celebrated speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh, selected by a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 4th, 1834.

SUMMER SUPPLY OF FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NOW opening at the NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, opposite the *Library* Main Street, Lexington.

All orders from Physicians and Dealers in Medicines will be carefully attended to.

Soda and Seidlitz powders, kept constantly fresh prepared, by the subscriber.

GEORGE W. NORTON.

Lexington, May 7, 1834. 46-tf

FOR RENT.

I wish to rent my Tavern in the town of Danville, Ky. It is a large and commodious building, well calculated for business—it being the stage stand for the Eastern and Western line of Stages, in the centre of the Town, and situated on a lot of two acres of ground; three stories high, with a number of fine airy rooms, an excellent stable that will contain 70 horses. There is, on the lot, an Ice House, now containing Ice, and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this description; an excellent garden, and large yard filled with fruit trees.—Also, a Store House adjoining the Tavern, that I wish to rent. My reason for renting is, that I am getting in years, and wish to retire. Immediate possession will be given, and rent made easy to a good and careful manager. ELIZABETH DAVENPORT.

Danville, May 23, 1834. 46-tf

The Louisville Public Advertiser and the Cincinnati Cross and Journal will publish the above until forbid, at which time their accounts will be paid.

Cocoanuts.

250 Fresh Cocoanuts, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the best materials used in making *Boots and Shoes*, such as

CALFSKINS, BUCKSKINS, MOROCCO, &c.

and is prepared to attend to all orders with neatness, durability, and despatch. He is thankful for past favors, and will be *very* thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received. He has on hand a good supply of gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, and he invites *cash* customers to call and examine them. GEO. ADAMS.

Lexington, June 4, 1834. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the DANVILLE, LANCASTER and NICHOLASVILLE, TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, are respectfully informed, that a general meeting of all the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is appointed to be held at the house of Capt. William Hogan, on the Kentucky river, (Mouth of Hickman creek) on TUESDAY the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and seven Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Act incorporating said Company.

By appointment of the Commissioners.

D. J. AYRES.

Danville, June 2d, 1834. 47-td

PLANK YARD AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE.

Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

VERSAILLES SEMINARY

THE PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES in this institution, induced by a desire of becoming useful, and encouraged with the hope of rendering satisfaction both to himself and employers, from a consciousness (at least to some extent) of the high station which one holds who is engaged in the direction of the education and morals of youth, informs the citizens of Woodford and all those wishing to entrust their sons with him, that he has determined (as far as it is in his power) to remove all obstacles and impediments which may prevent the advancement of youth in acquiring a knowledge of so essential a part of Education, and to apply himself exclusively and diligently to the interest of his school. He hopes that after having the honor and pleasure of being a pupil of Mr. William R. Thompson about three years, and eighteen months of that time an assistant teacher, he will be able to teach with success to his scholars and improvement to himself. Aware that Versailles and its vicinity, from the richness and fertility of the country around, and the hospitality and morality of their citizens, can afford more than common facilities for the education of youth, he feels assured that the expenses of tuition incurred are not as great as in other parts of the country. Having no claims upon the public patronage, he presents, for the faithful and diligent discharge of his duties, no other pledges than those which a deep sense of his responsibility as director of the education and morals of youth, inspire. Boarding can be had for $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Price of tuition, per session of five months, $15 00.

Session to commence on the first Monday in June next. Every one wishing to enjoy the advantages of English science also, can be accommodated, as the English department is now filled by a teacher of superior qualifications and high respectability. Great pains will be taken to preserve good order and discipline in the school. PRESTON B. MORROW.

May 28, 1834. 46-2m

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, No. 3, Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.

Godman's Natural History;
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom;
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary;
Doane's Blandin, and Plates on Surgery;
Doane's Magrierie;
Scottish Gael, (alias) antiquities;
Chatham, Burke, &c.
England and America;
Dymond's Essays on the Principles of Morality.
Smith on Typhus.
1st vol. Chitty's Practice.
Blank Books various qualities and sizes.

CHR. WALLACE.

May 28, 1834. 46-tf

SPRING IMPORTATION!!

J. T. FRAZER, *Merchant Tailor,*

CONTINUES the business at the old, and well known stand, No. 76, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.—ALSO —An extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Shirts and Shirtees, India Rubber, Silk, Web and net Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Pongee, Italian, Lustring and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

And every other article appertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 14th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

J. T. FRAZER.

April 14, 1834. 40-tf.

TO MASTER TAILORS.

I HAVE for sale, as sole agent for the Inventor in Kentucky, A. F. SAGUEZ'S, of New-York, new invented SELF-VARYING RULE: Reports of SPRING FASHIONS, Squares, Scales, and Rule Books, which will be promptly furnished to the trade, on application by letter, post paid, enclosing the purchase money, at the following prices:

Rule Book,	$10 00
Report of Fashions to Subscribers,	3 00
" " to non-subscribers,	4 00
Steel Strop,	3 00
Measure Book,	1 00
Square and Scales,	5 00

J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-6m.

Dried Peaches.

50 Bushels Dried Peaches, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

[Selected for the Luminary, by a Lady.]

A Mother's Complaint for the loss of a Child.

"They sing of sorrow best, who feel it most."—*Smith.*

Sweet are the wood-lark's warbling notes
That hail the rising day;
And sweet at early morning's dawn,
The scent of roses gay.

Beneath yon little mound of earth,
A lovely flower is laid;
But morning beams, nor sweetest songs,
Can raise its fallen head.

Each day I nursed it with delight,
And saw new beauties rise;
As when grey dawn's ascending mist,
Unveils the azure skies.

No rings had I, nor ribbons gay,
Nor gems from Inida's coast;
For that sweet bud, which bloom'd so fair,
Was all that I could boast.

Sweet as the modest primrose pale,
That opens with the day;
Fair as the lily of the vale,
And transient, as its stay.

For unto earth, from which it came,
That lovely babe is given;
Its Father spake—its spirit fled,
But wing'd its flight to Heaven.

O that the tears which nature sheds,
Once more could make it bloom;
They, like the dew of heaven, should fall
Upon its silent tomb.

But ah! I feel how vain the tears,
Shed o'er the funeral urn;
My dear departed little one,
Shall ne'er to me return.

My Father, God, O grant me then,
(On thee my hope relies)
My flower and I, may bloom again,
With thee in Paradise.

Thy Will be done.

If thou dost bow my head with grief,
Be Thou my refuge, O my God!
Teach me in Thee to seek relief,
When sorrow doth my days o'ercloud.
The heart that bleeds thou wilt not break.
The heart that mourns its day-star gone,
Thou gavest, and Thou canst also take,
O! may I say—'Thy will be done.'

If I have loved this earth too well,
My thoughts from Thee and heaven are wean'd;
And made me here content to dwell,
And on an earthly love have leaned;
Teach me to feel how frail the stay
When earthly hopes and joys are flown,
And chastening, teach the child of clay
Calmly to say—'Thy will be done.'

Oh! thou who camest each wo to heal,
And those of contrite heart to save,
To Thee ascends my heart's appeal,
That I may such submission have,
That when this troubled life shall close,
And all the griefs I e'er have known,
When death shall come to give repose,
E'en then may say—'Thy will be done.'

For the Western Luminary.

If, and his Progeny.

If every one were honest, we need not lock our doors.

If every body would mind just his own business, there would be more business done.

If we talked less about other people, other people would talk less about us.

If we conversed less about *men*, and more about *things*, we would have better friends, fewer enemies, less trouble, and more sense.

If there were fewer novels in the world, there would be fewer numb-skulls.

If students would read less, and think more, there would be a larger number of really great men in our country.

If my child were to be a shoe-black all his life, I'd give him a classical education.

If that child were a christian, and I were assured, that after ten years hard study, he would certainly die without having an opportunity of using his acquirements, it should not tempt me to deny him a thorough education. For—education enlarges the grasp of the mind, the more extensive that education, the greater that enlargement, the more perfectly can he understand the character of God, consequently the better can he serve him here, and therefore the greater will be his reward hereafter.

If the mistress would scold less, she would have less need for scolding.

If you often charge servants with lying, they will soon become liars, if they are not so already.

If young ladies now-a-days did not become women at thirteen, men would have better wives.

If newspaper correspondents would stand a good chance for having their communications inserted, they must write plainly, be scrupulously nice and distinct in punctuation, and *always pay postage.*

If after bothering your eyes out of you, and racking your brains to write a piece for "the paper," you would insure nobody to read it except the Editor and the Compositor, you have nothing to do but to write long sentences, long paragraphs, and long communications.

If you want to get rich—work hard and spend little.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home, then storms at her son Bill, kicks Tom over the skillet handle, dabs Nan in the mouth, and then drives them all into the kitchen with the broom stick.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for every thing he does, right or wrong, scold him for doing this or that before you know whether he did it.

And finally—If you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a christian. And if you would not be everlastingly dunned,

PAY THE PRINTER. Q.

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR,—Not many days since a man was found near the market, lying full length in the streets, with no other bed than the pavement, no covering but the then leaky clouds. Many went by without stopping to enquire into his history, for his situation at this early hour seemed to say, "his cups have poisoned him, and the bar has slain him." The rabble laughed at him; the boys rolled him over like a log in the mud; others, in passing, turned up their nose as if a carrion had been in the way. The cattle gave a side look as they passed on the other side, as if commenting on their elevation above him. "The ox knows his owner and the ass his master's crib;" but what did the drunkard know? "Good enough for him," said a rough looking fellow; "let him grow wise by sad experience." And another said, "it is a gone case with him."

Alas! the gold has lost its original brightness! The fine gold has changed! Fallen man has sunk low in pollution, and continues to sink into the horrible pit and miry clay, until raised by sovereign grace. The strong man trembles underthe palzy of rum, and yet many are the bachanalian songs and demon oaths. The hearts of friends bleed while neighbors sympathize in vain. You can almost as soon outfly the lightning, as stop the man of habitual intemperance in his rapid descent. Poor man! not only men, but irrational animals appear to be ashamed of his conduct. His brother, the drunkard, and obliging friend, the bar-keeper, both despise him.

But who helped this poor creature to the pavement, where his shame was made public? It was that man who stands behind the counter dealing out plagues from those kegs and sparkling bottles. He knows that his potions are poison;—"but no matter—it brings him money." Well did the apostle say, "the love of money is the root of all evil." For the making of money liquor was distilled; the artificial apetite or thirst for this poison will rob the drunkard of his money; and the vender of ardent spirits, at the sacrifice of a family's ruin, and of the world's damnation, will sell and hold on to the bloody traffic, SO LONG AS HE CAN MAKE MONEY. TEMPERANCE.

To Sabbath-School Teachers.

That will be indeed a glorious era, when the whole church shall become awake to her duty, when every member shall *feel* that he is Christ's, his to serve, to honour and obey. Such a scene is to be witnessed, such devotion to burn in the hearts of Christians, ere the fulness of millennial glory.

Some have already begun to exhibit such a spirit, to act as if entirely guided by gospel injunctions, to identify *their* interests with the interests of the Redeemer. Hence the noble cause of missions goes onward. Hence the free-will offering of Christ's children waxes greater and greater. Hence, too, it is, that light, like the opening morn, begins to chase away the darkness of ignorance from the church, and flash upon her, irresistibly, her high destinies. These are omens of good. They should encourage the professed disciple of Christ. We should feel that the great work of bringing the world back to God has received a new impulse, and that the church has resolved to thrust in the sickle, and reap that field, so long since *ripe for the harvest.*

Such is in fact the case. Who of us, fellow-teachers, would willingly be cut off from a part and lot in this great labour? Who would not pant, rather, to bear its heat and burden?

I am not about to make an appeal to my readers, to go forth to China, India, the islands of the sea, or to our western wilds. Perhaps it *is your duty*, perhaps *mine*, to do so. That we must decide for ourselves. But there are duties to be performed *now*, in our present station, duties of the most interesting and imperative character. It is our duty to train our pupils for the present emergency of the church and the world. It is our duty to do all we can to usher in the full light of meridian day. Indeed, these duties are connected. As Sabbath school teachers, we are in fact advancing the latter, while performing the former. Train our Sabbath scholars aright, give them the proper tone of feeling, and we have taken a most important step towards the consummation of the Christian's desire in relation to the church.

Once for all, I remark, this is God's work, God's absolutely; and so it is God's work to clothe the fields, the coming autumn, with the golden harvest. But yet the husbandman *plants* and *waters*. So must Christians, if they would accomplish their expectations.

We believe that the world is yet again to see enterprising and holy agents in the cause of Christianity, such as Peter, and Stephen, and Paul; men, full of the Holy Ghost, men, as active, as persevering and as holy; men, who will go forward, as they did, labouring with their might, and having confidence that their labour will not be in vain in the Lord. Here, then is nothing circumscribed, nothing narrowed down. God has set before his church *an open door*, a field for effort, wide as the *world.*

Sabbath-school teachers have much to do in training candidates for this sphere of labour. Nor let *any* teacher suppose that he or she is excluded, or excused. *You* certainly are not, who have under your tuition the future missionary, nor *you*, in whose class is the future minister of the gospel, or the guardan, of those benovolent societies, whose streams are watering the parched places of the earth, or indeed the private Christian, whose light is to shine brightly in some dark, obscure place Each and all of these characters, each and all of your pupils, if they are or shall become pious, are to labour personally or actively in the great work. It should be remembered, that we know not what spirits, as to their influence on others,are intrusted to our charge? what lad or miss, now in *our* view so unpromising, may carry in his or her bosom the germ of future greatness. That germ it may be our high privilege to excite and nature, as a rich blessing to many.

It may be said, that the fact that we are necessarily ignorant of the future character and employ of our pupils, lays a restraint upon our efforts. This is a mistake. Our pupils, whatever they are to be, need from us much the same instruction. Our first duty to all is to teach them the Bible, its doctrines and precepts, and apply our instructions to their hearts. Thus we must watch over their interests, seeking their conversion to holiness. Having sown the holy seed, and watered it with faithfulness and prayer, our work thus far is done. Next we should lead their minds to enlightened, benevolent, and correct views of the condition and wants of the church and the world.

These are our more important duties, and they are to be performed towards all our pupils. The first is certainly alike necessary for each; nor is there the least danger that *any* pupil will be too thoroughly acquainted with that knowledge imparted by the performance, of the second duty. And who of us, that have been faithful to ourselves, cannot perform this last duty? Who cannot address his class upon themes which will awaken their sympathies and affect their hearts? Who cannot lead the minds of his pupils, of whatever sex or age, to take a lively interest in the subjects presented? Let the thought that we are training, moulding, and giving direction to those who are soon to stamp their own character upon the church; let this thought dwell upon our mind, and influence our whole conduct.

I close with two inquiries: Shall the church, in the next generation, embrace spirits like those *holy men of old?* To what an extent shall our influence, as Sabbath school teachers, decide this question?—*S. S. Visiter.*

William Wirt's Christian Experience.

Shortly after his union to the church, the writer of this received from him a letter, from which he thinks it will be gratifying to the Christian public, that he should make the following extracts. They show, among other things, what views this great man had been taught by the Spirit of God, to entertain of the human character and heart. He writes from the *Sweet Springs* of Virginia.

"My mind has been too much occupied by the petty every day cares of a residence at a public watering place, or travelling and tossing over rough roads, for that continuous and systematic meditation and cultivation of religious feelings which I know to be my duty, and which I think I should find a delightful duty; but perhaps I deceive myself in this, for I have no faith in the fair dealings of this heart of mine with myself. I feel the want of that supreme love of my God and Saviour, for which I pray. I feel the want of that warming, purifying, elevating love, that sanctifying and cheering spirit which supports the Christian in his warfare with the world, the flesh and the great enemy of our souls. Yet let me not be ungrateful. I have some sweet moments. My affections do sometimes take wing among these great works of God that surround me, and rise to their Creator, and I think with gratitude on that transcendantly greater work of his, the salvation of a guilty and fallen world by the death and mediation of His only Son. But indeed, I am an exceedingly poor and weak Christian, and I often fear, too often for my peace, that there is at last nothing of the vitality of religion about me, and that I have mistaken the burning of those vapors that fume from an ardent imagination for that strong, steady and ever-during fire which animates the Christian, and bears him triumphant on his course. God only knows how this matter is. I think I am endeavoring to be sincere. But I may be mistaken, and it may turn out at last to be only one of those stratagems which the arch-enemy plays off upon us to our ruin. But even this apprehension again may be one of his stratagems to make me despond, and thus defeat the operations of the Spirit. Alas! with how many enemies are we beset—treachery within and without. Nothing remains for us but to watch and to pray lest we enter into temptation. God forbid that the public profession which I have made of religion should redound to the dishonor of his cause. It is the fear of this which has so long held me back, and not the fear of man. I am grieved to learn that my having gone to the Lord's table has got into the papers. It is no fit subject for a paper. Of what consequence is it to the cause of Christ that such a poor reptile as myself should have acknowledged Him before other worms of the dust like myself? I feel humbled and startled at such an annunciation. It will call the eyes of a hyprocritical and malignant world upon me, and I fear, tend more to tarnish than to advance the cause." In another part of the letter, he writes: "I long for more fervor in prayer—for more of the love and Spirit of God shed abroad in my heart—for more of his presence throughout the day—for a firmer anchorage in Christ to keep this heart of mine and its affections from tossing to and fro on the waves of this world and the things of time and sense—for a brighter and a stronger faith—and some assurance of my Saviour's acceptance and love. I feel as if he could not love me—that I am utterly unworthy of his love—that I have not one loveable point or quality about me—but that on the contrary, he must still regard me as an alien to his kingdom and a stranger to his love. But, with the blessing of God, I will persevere in seeking him, relying on his promise that if I come to him, he will in no wise cast me off."

Restitution.

Extract from Dr. A. Clarke's remarks on Genises xlii, and Leviticus vi, 3.

There is one doctrine relative to the economy of divine providence, little heeded among men: I mean the doctrine of *restitution.* When a man has done wrong to his neighbor, though on his repentance, and faith in our Lord Jesus, God forgives him his sin, yet he requires him to make *restitution* to the person injured, *if it lie in the compass of his power.* If he do not, God will take care to exact it in the course of his providence. Such respect has he for the dictates of infinite justice, that nothing of this kind shall pass unnoticed. No man should expect mercy at the hand of God, who, having wronged his neighbor, refuses, when he has it in his power to make *restitution.* Were he to weep tears of blood, both the justice and mercy of God would shut out his prayer, if he made not his neighbor amends for the injury he may have done him. The mercy of God, through the blood of the cross, can *alone* pardon his guilt: but no dishonest man can expect this; and he is a dishonest man who illegally holds the property of another in his hand. The unnatural brethren, who sold their brother into captivity, are now about to be captivated themselves; and the *binder* himself is *bound* in his turn; and though a kind providence does not permit the evil to fall upon them, yet, while apprehending it, they feel all its reality; supplying the lack of *prison, jailer, bonds.*

The Roman lawyers laid it down as a sound maxim in jurisprudence, "That he who found any property, and applied it to his own use, should be considered as a thief, whether he knew the owner or not; for in their view the crime was not lessened, suppose the finder was totally ignorant of the right owner." On this subject every honest man must say, that the man who finds any lost property, and does not make all due inquiry to find out the owner, should in sound policy be treated as a *thief.* It is said of the Dyrhœans, a people who inhabited the tract between Bactria and India, that if they met with any lost property, even on the public road, they never even touched it. This was actually the case in *this* kingdom in the time of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 888; so that golden bracelets hung up on the public roads were untouched by the finger of rapine. One of Solon's laws was, *Take not up what you laid not down.* How easy to act by this principle in case of finding lost property: "This is not mine, and it would be criminal to convert it to my use, unless the owner be dead, and his family extinct." When all due inquiry is made, if no owner can be found, the lost property may be legally considered to be the property of the finder.

Fulgentio.

We copy foom a memoir of Bishop Bedell, [Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, in the seventeenth century,] the following:—

Bishop Bedell was in the habit of repeating a passage of a sermon, which he had heard Fulgentio preach at Venice, on this text, "Have ye not read?" The divine told his audience, that if Christ were now to ask them that question, all the answer they could make would be, "No, Lord! we are not suffered to do so!" On which he zealously descanted on the restraint put on the use of Scripture by the Romanists.

This Fulgentio was a Minorite friar, and the intimate friend of Father Paul. He poeached in so enlightened and scriptural a manner, that Pope Paul the Fifth is reported to have said of his discourses, "He has indeed some good sermons, but bad ones withal: he stands too much upon Scripture, which is a book that if any man will keep close to, he will quite ruin the Catholic faith."—On one occasion, when preaching on Pilate's question, "What is truth?" he told his audience that he had been long searching for it, and had at last found it. "Here it is in my hand!" He held up a New Testament, but as soon as the people had seen it, he returned it to his pocket, observing drily, "The book is prohibited!" He took part in the Venetian controversy against the Pontiff, but was induced by the Nuncio to visit Rome, on promise of safe conduct. He was at first received with favor, and even with festivity; but his entertainers finished their kindness by burning him alive!

War is always found in the wrong. There was never a holy war on earth. On one side or the other, there is always injustice and aggression. But war is a legalized science; and in all ages of the world, men have been continually preparing to defend themselves, or to kill their brethren. In half the history of wars, the young and the brave have been cut off in the day of their usefulness.—"How are the mighty fallen!" It is supposed that in the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte 3,000,000 human beings were destroyed, and 10,000,000 of mothers, wives, and children made mourners. We are shocked at the sight of even a small amount of human blood, and horror struck to view the mangled corpse of man; but were the blood shed in wars collected in one mass, it would form a lake and flow in torrents on which our steamboats might be borne—and the bodies thrown together would rise to a mountain's height.

EMIGRATION.—The Asia, the first vessel chartered by the New York and Texas emigrating Company, took out about 40 families, comprising near 100 individuals.

Perfumery and Fancy Store.

S. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

(*Main street, Lexington, a few doors below Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding-House,*)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. He also wishes to invite their attention to a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES in addition to his former stock,

Consisting in part of the following—viz:

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades;
Curls and Puffs; Hair and Clothes Brushes;
Curling Tongs and Hair Pins;
Shaving and Tooth Brushes;
Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies use;
Shaving Soaps, of best quality, of all sizes;
Wax-jointed and Alabaster Dolls;
China and Wooden Cups and Saucers;
Razors and Razor Strops, best quality;
Stocks and Shirt Collars;
Cologne Water, Florida Water, Milk of Roses, Bears Oil, Maccassar Oil, Ivory and Basket Rattlers, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; also Snuff. Silk and Buckskin Purses, Battle-Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Cigars of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business.

He also informs the public that his *Bathing House* is now opened for the present season.

Lexington, April 16, 1834. 40-3m

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.* They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured orsold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

JOHN KIESER.

Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by

J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

New! Splendid!! Fashionable!!!

T. RANKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(*Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwaite's Inn,*)

HAS just received, at his *Fashionable Establishment*, a full and very complete assortment of

New Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Summer Cloths and Vestings,

of the best quality, including super blue, black, and every variety of fancy color now in vogue. He has made extensive additions, both to the variety and quality of his assortment, by purchases made by himself this spring in New-York and Philadelphia.

While lately in Philadelphia, he was so fortunate as to engage the services of Mr. HENRY C. BURR, celebrated in that city for his style and taste in cutting Gentlemen's lothing, who has just arrived, and brought with him the

Latest European Spring Fashions.

T. R. Assures his customers, and the public generally, that he is prepared to make and furnish, of the best materials, in the newest style, and on accommodating terms, every article appertaining to a Gentleman's apparel. His assortment includes

Stocks, super linen Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of fancy articles in his line too numerous to mention. ALSO, *Silk Hats, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.*

The public are invited to call and examine his goods, and also to see the new style in which the establishment is fitted up.

N. B. Gentlemen from a distance can have their Clothes made to order, by sending their measures. Such orders will be thankfully received and promptly filled.

Lexington, pril 15. 1334. 40-9w

CABINET MANUFACTORY

AND

Upholstering Warehouse,

MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL.

J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of the most Fashionable kind—viz: Mahogany Pier Tables, with Marble Tops. Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables. Mahogany Carved, Plain, and Cherry High and Fancy Beadsteads, Grecian Sofas—Easy and Rocking Chairs. Hair and Moss Matrasses, &c. &c. Old Furniture repaired and polished. Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.

N. B.—One or Two Apprentices will be taken to the above business, if well recommended.

To Cabinet Makers & Others,

For SALE—a large stock of MAHOGANY VENEERS. Also in his Lumber Yard, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clap Boards, &c. &c.

Lexington, April 2, 1834. 38-1y

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Fresh Groceries, among which are the following:

White Havana Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Plantation Molasses, Sugar house do., all new crop; superior treble-refined Louisiana Loaf Sugar, a new article; Gunpowder Tea, in canisters of 1 lb. each, $1 75; Double refined premium Table Salt, in loaves, from 25 to 37½ cents; Fine Table Salt in boxes or by the lb.; Fresh Mackeral; Salmon, in small kegs or by the lb.; best Bunch Raisins, in whole or half boxes, 25 cents per lb, or 5 lbs. for $1; Currants, the same; Soft-shelled Almonds, and Prunes; Spirits of Turpentine, by the bbl.; Best white Starch, by the box, or 12½ cents the single lb.; Shumard's Talaverian Vegetable Paste Blacking, by the dozen, or single boxes at 12½ cents each. Also—Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Lemons, Rice, Alum, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Chalk, Glue, Rotten Stone, Venitian Red, Nails, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of Fresh Dry Goods, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glassware.

J. J. SHERIDAN.

Main-street, opposite the Masonic Hall.

Lexington, April, 2, 1834. 38-1y

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble six pence to a slow shilling."

March 19, 1834. 36-by

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine

From the British College of Health, London.

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external. Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris*; J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg*; P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville*; J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville*; A. Cargill, *Cynthiana*; Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills*; Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond*; Shultz and Hadnut *Maysville*; John R. Bryant, *Union Town*; J. Dudley, *Frankfort*; W. Cox, *Centreville*; William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*

September 25th, 1833. 11-by

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 5. 1833.—48-tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and washer, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

April 2, 1834. 38-tf.

NEW AUCTION

And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.

Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833—21-tf

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.

HELLEN HERRING.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber purposes to remove, in May next, from the city of New York, to the city of Lexington, Ky. in which place he designs establishing an extensive Institution for the education of

Lads and Young Gentlemen.

The Institute will be conducted upon the most approved and liberal plans of similar Seminaries in the Eastern parts of the Union, where the Subscriber has had 11 years' experience as a *Principal* of Institutions containing a large number of Pupils.

The course of studies will be *two fold.* First, *Academic* and preparatory to an entrance into any class of the University, or any of the American Colleges. Second, *English* and *Scientific*, comprising an extensive and liberal English education, including the French, Spanish and Ancient languages if desired, which course is designed especially for those who may not wish to enter either of the learned professions.

Pupils from abroad are required to reside in the family of the Principal or Professors. Competent and experienced Professors will at all times be employed.

TERMS.—Two Hundred Dollars a year for Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance. It is desirable that lads enter between eight and twelve years of age.

REFERENCE made to Bishop Smith of Lexington, Ky.; Rev. B. O. Peers, do.; Hon. H. Clay, do.; Bishop McIlvaine, Ohio; Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. Pittsburgh; Bishop Onderdonk, City of New York; Rev. J. Milnor, D. D. do.; Rev. T. Lyell, D. D.; Rev. G. Spring, D. D.; Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.; Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D. of the same city.

Further information may be had by applying to the Messrs. Van Dorens, Principals of the Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies in the city of Lexington.

J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN.

March 18, 1834. 26-tf

VAN DOREN'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be removed to the large and commodious house formerly owned and occupied by Col. Dunham, which has been purchased with all its improvements, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies of the Institute.

To Mr. W. Iucho, Professor of Music, from the city of New York, will be committed the Musical Department, assisted by an experienced Instructress.

Instruction in Drawing and Painting, will be given by Mrs. M. Turner of Sweden, authoress of several works on those branches.

Instruction in French by a competent and experienced Teacher from France.

The Principals are confident that with the new arrangements of the Institute, they will be able to afford as great facilities and advantages for the complete education of young Ladies, as may be found in similar Institutions in the Atlantic States.

The regular exercises of the Institute will be resumed in the new Establishment on Monday, the 14th of April next. Application may be made and pupils received at any time previous.

ISAAC VAN DOREN, } Principals,
LUTHER H. VAN DOREN, }

Lexington, March 19, 1834. 36-tf

NOTICE.

TO THE HEMP-GROWERS OF KY.

THOSE gentlemen who intend to use the East Tennessee HEMP-CUTTER, are advised to roll their land, as in that case, the Hemp can be cut nearly even with the ground, at the rate of eight to ten acres per day. *This* machine is of very simple construction—not liable to get out of repair,—throws the Hemp in a regular manner, and easy to be taken up.

The Hemp Cutter is a very valuable labor saving machine, and is recommended with the same confidence that the experienced farmer would recommend the most approved plough; and will be quite as satisfactory in its operations. This machine will be exhibited on the farm on which the Rev. N. H. HALL resides, near Lexington, early in the season. The price of a patent *for one* Machine will be $50. Arrangements will be made to give the growers of Hemp an opportunity to procure the Machine in time for the next Hemp harvest.

THOMAS A. ANDERSON, M. D.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1833. 25—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN STEEL & WM. TOD, Jr. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against that concern, will present them to BAIN & TOD, for settlement; who are authorized to settle and receive all debts due said firm.

JOHN STEEL.
WM. TOD, Jr.

PATTERSON BAIN & WILLIAM TOD, Jr.

HAVE this day entered into *Co-partnership*, to continue the HATTING BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, under the name of

BAIN & TOD,

And hope by their united and close attention, to place the business on such a footing, as shall merit an increased share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old stand. We are determined to increase and continue, a good assortment, and will be undersold by none in the Union. Merchants and other wholesale dealers, are particularly desired to call and see the inducements we offer to purchasers.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both wholesale and retail, with punctuality and despatch.

BAIN & TOD.

Lexington, March 5, 1834. 34-tf.

☞**TRUSSES.**☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER

Opposite Washington Hotel,

Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,

By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5.

December 11, 1833.